Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

Nippon Times
Evening

America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

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Italy Gives Up Rights in China

In News Spotlight

Grew's Understanding of Nippon Realistic but Lacking, Says Hori

Firmly asserting that Nippon's "weaknesses" as revealed by former U. S. Ambassador Grew in his book, "Report from Tokyo" is a nonexistent entity, Spokesman Tomokazu Hori, in his press conference with foreign correspondents this morning, blasted the assertions of the ex-envoy as given in yesterday's evening edition of the Nippon Times. His comments, in full, follows:

"The former American Ambassador to Japan, Joseph C. Grew, has shown himself to be a cold realist in analyzing and appraising the military, political and spiritual power of Japan in his recent book, 'Report from Tokyo.'

"Grew reveals by his observations of Japanese whys and wherefores that he has not whiled away his ten years in Japan, but has done some serious studying. However, in spite of the superiority of his Japanese analysis to that of others of his countrymen, it must be concluded that ten years are not quite long enough and that living in the Embassy and associating with a more or less confined circle of Japanese is quite insufficient to give him a complete understanding of Japanese character and psychology.

"Indeed the people of Japan are united. We are socially so highly cultured by centuries of homogeneous existence under a unified political system that there are no possibilities of revolt. We are frugal because our whole philosophy of life is based upon simplicity and an inherent love of the beauties of nature. And with our thrift and our traditional spirit of sacrifice and service in the interests of the national whole, we have built up a powerful country because that was and is the only way we could defend ourselves from the aggrandizing ambitions of the predatory Anglo-Saxon Powers.'

"Yes, we are all that Ambassador Grew states, but we are not fanatical. He will have to be born a Japanese to understand and appreciate that our patriotism, our do or die spirit, and our willingness to sacrifice are inspired by many centuries of unified national existence, the whole people bound together as one family by homogeneous ties of blood, a common tongue, a common cultural heritage and a common ancient center of loyalty and abiding affection, the Imperial Throne. Not fanaticism, but a deeply rooted racial spirit which does not exist in such a young heterogeneous country like Grew's America.

"After stressing the various aspects of Japanese strength and declaring that 'the Japanese will not crack morally, psychologically or economically, even when eventual defeat stares them in the face,' Grew expresses a few hopeful thoughts, apparently to give some encouragement to his now much bewildered countrymen. He says, 'Japan, despite unparalleled expansion over an area many thousands of square miles, her campaigns in the past winter have not succeeded in remov-

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Press Comments

Friday, January 15

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Gods Smite America
MAINICHI—Death-Rate Lowered

Gods Smite America

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The healthy and robust philosophy of life of the Puritans who came to America by the Mayflower, founded on self-discipline, diligence and love of the soil, has entirely disappeared from an "America come of age." As a result of the last Great War the United States unexpectedly came into possession of stupendous industrial power and accumulation of capital and became destined to be the economic dictator of the world. It at once went to work at full steam to extend its inscrupulous economic aggressions, to acquire more and more material wealth. In this process, the upright and simple national sentiment of the Fathers of the Revolution was dragged in the mire and sacrificed at the gilded altar of Mammon.

The War of Greater East Asia, indeed, is the outcome of the presumptuous illusions of Semitic leaders who are the handmaidens of Mammon seeking to sacrifice the whole world at its altar. So far as the United States itself is concerned the war may be interpreted as a conflict between the gods of the nation and this god of material wealth.

When he saw that America was being beaten right and left from the very outset of the war with Nippon, Roosevelt called it a "War of Production" and promised ultimate victory for the United States by sheer superiority of matter over the valor of Nippon arms." Meanwhile, he sought to minimize as far as possible the losses his army and fleet were suffering. A full year of this production war has yielded but miserable results far short of the scheduled production and, in addition, has bred a serious conflict of interests between the people desiring to maintain their wonted high standards of living and the absolute needs of warfare so that war production has been bottlenecked, fighting spirit has been lowered and the public trust in its Government is ebbing away.

In other words, it has become clear that a materialistic view of the war cannot serve as the foundation of a state poised for decisive warfare. That Roosevelt at this late stage must point out in his message to Congress the platitude of "war needs first" and ask the the people to endure the hardships that lie ahead shows how difficult it is for him, even at this grave critical moment in America's history, to concentrate and unify the national spirit on the prosecution of war.

That the United States at the very outset of the year, which it claims to be one reserved for its general counter-offensive, is compelled to develop such moral mobilization betrays its fatal weakness. It shows that it is devoid of a real war aim, an ideal for which it is ready to sacrifice everything. Instead, it has its hands full trying to justify its war, trying to divert the attention of its own people from the war-makers whose ambition to rule the world has brought on the war and trying to fan the war consciousness of the people by various tricks of the demagogue's trade. In all this, the weaknesses of the United States are fully exposed to view.

Fighting strength in a total war consists in perfect coordination between mind and matter and the pivotal center of that strength is an unshakable will to win. That

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Public in U.S., Britain Disgusted By Squabbles Over North Africa

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—The confrontation of the United States and the British Empire respecting the puppet regime in French North Africa is becoming further acute, and public opinion in both countries is severely criticizing the respective governments.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times reported Tuesday that British commanders in North Africa are now cooperating politically as well as militarily with Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces. But it was reportported from London yesterday that British authorities are not satisfied with the situation in North Africa and they intend to make General Charles de Gaulle play an important role in the puppet regime.

The News Chronicle, British newspaper, criticized Lieutenant-General Eisenhower and said: "Though dispatches from Algeria report an improvement of the North African situation the British public can no longer stand the present condition there. The situation in North Africa has been aggravated by the censor system adopted by Lieutenant-General Eisenhower. His secretiveness has caused the circulation of various wild rumors which are resulting not only in effecting an evil effect on North Africa, but are also influencing British-American relations. The appointment of General Henri Giraud as the successor to Admiral Darlan has not brought any results, and it is quite doubtful whether British-American cooperation is being made perfectly."

The Herald Tribune said as follows yesterday, according to a New York report:

"It has now become necessary to see that the trouble in North Africa is corrected at once. The situation there is now clouded under strict secrecy, inasmuch as no clear and frank report has been received from North Africa since the landing of the American forces in November. This can only be interpreted in the light that reports from North Africa are doctored."

PLANS DRAFTED TO BOOST NEWS

I.R.A.A. Suggests Enlargement of Information Board

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association, on Thursday, submitted a recommendation to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, to the effect that the governmental system of information in this country should be both extended and strengthened in line with the requirements of the wartime situation.

In its recommendation the Imperial Rule Assistance Association first suggested that the organization of the existing Board of Information should be enlarged so that it can effect a better and more extensive control over all propagation of information. The Board, called the Joho Kyoku, should be renamed the Joho In, the "In" representing the heightened status of the office.

The Association also requested that the information service attached to each Cabinet Ministry be absorbed by the Joho In, and that the Imperial Rule Assistance Association should have its own intelligence bureau, which by virtue of having a part of the power of the Joho In transferred to the bureau, will chiefly engage in the guidance and surveillance of information given and collected among the general public in this country.

The intelligence bureau it was further suggested, should see that the general public be given greater facilities by which to voice requests through such civilian organs as street-bloc councils and neighbor-

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R.A.F. LOSES 7 WARPLANES IN RAIDING WEST EUROPE

Luftwaffe Blasts Plants In Southeast England

Domei

BERLIN, January 14.—A certain western portion of Europe was raided by British planes, but the raiders before they could cause any tangible havoc were repulsed after losing seven of their planes, the German High Command revealed today in its noon-day communique.

"Some British air raiders at daylight visited a certain portion of occupied Europe," the communique said, "and when the German defenders met them, they shot down seven of the raiders. The enemy did not achieve any remarkable results.

"Some British bombers also raided Essen, Germany. This nocturnal raid barely succeeded in causing any serious damage. The enemy was repulsed after five of their planes were downed.

"In retaliation of these enemy raids, the German air forces made sudden daylight bombings on some military plants on the southeastern coast of England. They also raided the shipyards around Sunderland. Both raids caused conflagrations in several places."

Meantime, the enemy units in the Tunisian front have suffered successive blows at the hands of the Axis forces, the same communique announced.

U.S. Starts Movement To Ban Liquor Sales

Mainichi

SHANGHAI, January 14.—A movement for the prohibition of sales of alcoholic drinks has been started in the United States, according to a report given by the Social Demokraten, Stockholm.

Prohibitionists declare the fighting spirit of the American soldiers is lowered because of alcohol and furthermore asserted the Pearl Harbor disaster would never have happened if the soldiers had remained sober. As a good example, they pointed out that Chancellor Hitler does not permit his air pilots to drink whiskey.

Meanwhile, a straw vote has revealed that 55 per cent of the American public is supporting the restriction of the sales of alcoholic drinks against 36 per cent.

Braving Boreal Blasts

Fighter planes of the Imperial Navy Forces, somewhere on the northern front, fly in battle formation toward an enemy objective. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

BRITISH JOURNAL ADMITS CALCUTTA RAID SERIOUS

City Now Abandoned With Shops Closed

Mainichi

LISBON, January 13.—"The results gained by the Japanese in their bombings of Calcutta are greater than has been generally imagined" the London Times declared in a dispatch from New Delhi on Thursday, according to reports reaching here.

According to reports, the London Times further stated, "Because of the bombings, Calcutta has become an abandoned city with the shops remaining closed even on January 6. The government is facing popular criticism because it has prohibited all news of damages done by the bombings from being published."

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, January 14.—The decrease in production caused by the strikes at war industry factories in various parts of India now amounts to 100,000,000 rupees at least, it is reported from Mysore.

Thus, seriously feeling uneasiness over the defense of India, British authorities are said to be considering a plan of placing all war industry plants under Government supervision and of compulsorily employing workers.

6 S. American Nations Affected by U.S. Decree

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

MADRID, January 13.—The United States Government suspended the issue of permit for exports to Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, until March, it is reported by Chilean newspapers today.

The cause for this export suspension to South American countries is said to be the shortage of bottoms.

This step taken by the United States reveals the fact that America is facing economic difficulty and is also unable to hold the South American economic zone, due to the activities of the Axis submarines as well as the expansion of the transportation area to South Pacific, North Africa, West Asia and England.

Axis Chiefs See Hitler

Domei

BERLIN, January 14.—Bulgarian War Minister General Nikola Mihoff called on Chancellor Adolf Hitler at his Headquarters Tuesday, following the visit of Rumanian Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu to the Fuehrer's Headquarters. It is understood that in the conference with the Reich Chancellor, the representatives of Rumania and Bulgaria had frankly exchanged views for strengthening the Axis front, both militarily and economically.

TOJO HOLDS DISCUSSIONS WITH EX-PRIME MINISTERS

Views Exchanged on Current Topics

A roundtable conference between the Government and senior statesmen, including Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, former Prime Minister, was held from 4 p.m. Thursday afternoon at the Prime Minister's official residence, reports Domei.

In this connection the Board of Information announced at 7 p.m. the same day as follows:

"Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at 4 p.m. today invited eight former Prime Ministers, including Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Prince Fumimaro Konoe, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Koki Hirota, General Senjuro Hayashi, General Nobuyuki Abe and Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council, in order to explain the current situation to them and to exchange views.

Representing the Government, the conference was attended by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Masayuki Tani, Foreign Minister, Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, State Minister and concurrently President of the Planning Board, Naoki Hoshino Cabinet Chief Secretary and Eiichi Moriyama of the Legislation Bureau.

"After the discussion and dinner, the roundtable conference adjourned at 7 p.m."

U.S. Hard Pressed to Up Arms Supply Output

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—In order to be prepared for 1943 of what Washington claims to be a year of offensives, the United States Government is making desperate efforts to further increase the production of military supplies.

In spite of this bombast, the labor shortage has not been alleviated and a national mobilization is being made for an expeditious solution to this problem.

Particularly, the discrimination of Negro employees in factories and railroad services has come to fore, and constant frictions are occurring between the War Manpower Commission headed under Paul McNutt and the Industrial Organizations Conference.

Arabs in Syria Revolt

Domei

ROME, January 14.—A public disturbance led by Arabian nationalists has broken out in Syria and the agitated people have cut off the oil pipe line running from the Mosul oil field to Tripoli, in the neighborhood of Homs, according to reports reaching here today.

Nanking Government Issues Communique On Action by Rome

Domei

NANKING, January 14.—The Publicity Ministry of the National Government of China issued the following communique at 7 p.m. today regarding Italian notice of the relinquishment of extraterritoriality and the retrocession of Italian concessions:—

"The Italian Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary called on President Wang Ching-wei at 6 p.m. today and informed the President of the relinquishment of extraterritoriality and the retrocession of concessions in China by the Italian Fascist Government and that details concerning the decision would be discussed later.

"At the same time, the Italian Ambassador conveyed to President Wang Ching-wei the message of Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano to the effect that it would be a source of pleasure to the Italian Fascist Government if the present relinquishment of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions should be interpreted as evidence of Italy's desire to respond to the friendly policy pursued by the National Government of China under the leadership of the President.

Wang Makes Response

"Greatly appreciating the message of Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, President Wang

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HSINMINHUI TO CONVENE EXTRAORDINARY MEETING

To Discuss War Measures At January 24 Session

Domei

PEKING, January 14.—The consolidation of efforts to attain the objectives of the War of Greater East Asia will be discussed at the extraordinary conference to be convened here on January 24, the Hsinmin Society announced today.

It was revealed that in addition to Japanese military authorities and representatives of the Hsinmin Society there will be 120 representatives from various localities in North China attending the conference.

The conference will be opened with the reading of the declaration of war of the National Government of China. After explanation of the North China Political Affairs Council's administrative policy, the meeting will take up the discussion of war measures and other activities necessary for the successful prosecution of the war.

At the close of the meeting, a resolution expressing the people's firm determination to "live or die with Japan" will be approved.

Severe Penalties Due Strikers in Australia

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—The Australian Government has announced that strikers and saboteurs shall be subjected to severe punishment and that specially guilty workers shall be enlisted in military service, it is reported from Melbourne.

The step, it is understood, was taken to cope with the inefficiency in ammunition production due to the shortage of labor.

Simultaneously with the announcement, the authorities summoned to the court several hundred laborers, who absented themselves from their duties in disregard of the instructions concerning the abolition of the New Year holidays and also several managers of factories.

It is further reported that 21 out of 500 workers, who recently went on a strike in Melbourne were compulsorily enlisted in military service.

Mengchiang Starts Drive

Domei

KALGAN, January 14.—In response to the Nanking Government's participation in the current war, a general movement aimed at aiding in the defeat of the Anglo-American countries was launched today in Mengchiang under the leadership of East Asia Cooperative Society, a guiding organ for the people of Mengchiang.

Rome Clarifies Extrality Move

Domei

ROME, January 14.—With regard to its decision on the abolition of extraterritoriality in China, the Italian Government issued the following announcement this afternoon:

"The Italian Government, in accordance with the policy of friendship and understanding as clarified in the second article of the Preliminary Commerce Treaty concluded between them and the National Government of China on November 27, 1929, have decided to relinquish all of Italy's concessions and other territorial rights of the Italian subjects, in China, and have sent notification to this effect to the National Government of the Republic of China.

"The Italian Government are confident that the step will further cement the ties of cooperation between the two countries and will increase the spirit of amity between them.

"It is with pleasure that the Italian Government hereby announce that the above friendly measure was taken up for deliberation on the very day when China, under the guidance of President Wang Ching-wei, declared war on our common enemies to fight in collaboration with the Japanese Government and other Axis Powers."

Coal Miner Trouble Seen Worse in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—Due to the Wartime Labor Board's intervention, the large-scale coal mine strike which broke out on December 30 of last year in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is assuming serious proportions, it is reported from New York.

According to the report, as the result of the intervention of the Government which expressed its intention of taking over the coal mines in the event of the laborer's refusal to return to work immediately, the strikers divided themselves into two groups, one of seconding the immediate return to work and the other in favor of continuing the strike.

In the first division of 12 mines, the strikers decided today to continue the walkout by an overwhelming vote of 8,950 to 3,600, and it is also reported that as long as any compromise plan is not reached, the Government will be forced to take drastic steps of taking over the coal mines.

Bedout Nabbed in Africa

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—U.S. Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, revealed at a press conference yesterday, that Charles Bedout, a close friend of the Duke of Windsor, was arrested in French North Africa, according to a dispatch relayed from Washington.

Bedout, a multi-millionaire, is a French-born naturalized citizen of the United States, and he had arranged the travel of the Duke and the Duchess of Windsor to the United States.

Formal Notification Given Nanking Chief By Ambassador Taliani

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, January 14.—The Italian Government has decided upon the retrocession of the Italian concessions in China to the National Government of China at Nanking and also on the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights.

This was formally notified today to President Wang Ching-wei of the Republic of China by Italian Ambassador to Nanking Francesco Maria Taliani de Marchio.

The Italian concessions in China include the exclusive concession in Tientsin which was recognized in 1902 and the International Settlement in Shanghai. By the present decisive step taken by the Fascist Government, the international status of the National Government has been more elevated.

Recognized in 1866

The extraterritoriality has been enjoyed by Italy for the last 70 years since it was recognized by a treaty in 1866. Stipulations between the two Governments concerned will be concluded in the near future.

ITALY'S MOVE TO GIVE UP RIGHTS IN CHINA LAUDED

Is Outstanding Act of Il Duce, Says Hori

The voluntary retrocession of their concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China by the Italian Government is proof of their understanding of the aspirations of the Chinese people to rid themselves of the restrictions placed upon them by unequal treaties, declared Spokesman Tomokazu Hori of the Board of Information, in his regular interview with foreign correspondents this morning.

"One of the most outstanding acts of goodwill shown by Il Duce and his Government has been the cooperative attitude toward the development in East Asia during the past year," stated Mr. Hori.

"The action of the Italian Government no doubt is highly welcomed by the Republic of China," he continued, "and it is also welcomed by Japan because it concretely recognizes the new situation in Greater East Asia and the determination of the peoples in this area to win through the war and to complete the New Order of Co-Prosperity, thereby contributing to the final victory of the Axis Powers and to the realization of the New World Order for which we are now fighting with solid unity."

Britain Reveals Casualties

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, January 13.—The British Home Ministry announced today that during 1942 as the results of Axis air raids on England, 3,222 British were killed or unaccounted for. Since 1939, it stated the total number of those killed or unaccounted for due to air raids reached 46,861.

Nisei Youths Play Conspicuous Role Fighting as Soldiers of Nippon

"Though we were born in America, we are true sons of Nippon with a burning sense of 'Yamato-damashii' in our hearts." These were the words unanimously uttered by 50,000 Nisei youth living here at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, states the Asahi this morning in revealing their activities on the war front.

Since then, the paper stated, some of the Nisei soldiers laid down their lives for their country and many are now fighting on various far-flung battlefields.

Conspicuous among those Nisei soldiers are three sons of Hideo Takemura, a resident in America for 28 years, all of whom participated in the Malai Campaign.

Serving as civilians in the service of the Army, Shigeo Kameda and Ryutaro Wada who were both born in Hawaii and are graduates of Meiji University, and Minoru Nakata, graduate of Halifax University, rendered distinguished services in the Southern Fronts.

Tooru Endo, who was born in Canada, succeeded in passing the examination of the Pilot Training Institute of the Communications Ministry and many other youths who were called to the colors, including Hawaii-born Yukio Fukunaga and California-born Takao Takeshita, all passed the examinations as military cadets.

It is still fresh in the memory of local nisei that Susumu Kobayashi, employe of the Nippon Broadcasting Station, who broadcast the historic news of the fall of Singapore to the whole world, died in his duty due to overwork.

The Nisei girls, in the meantime, are no less devoted to the nation's cause than the boys. Some of them are now studying medical science in women's medical schools and others are being trained in nursing at nurse training institutes. They are looking forward to serving on the fronts as "Angels in White."

BATTLES RAGE ON EAST FRONT

Lake Ladoga, Lake Ilmen Sectors Scene of Bitter Struggle

Domei

BERLIN, January 14.—Fierce fighting is continuing in sectors southeast of Lake Ilmen and south of Lake Ladoga, the communique issued at noon today by the German High Command revealed. The communique, surveying latest developments in other sectors of the Eastern front stated to the following effect:

Red troops in western Caucasus, because of the great losses suffered on the previous day, did not make any remarkable moves today. Their resistance was very much limited. A counter-offensive on a small scale was seen around the bend of the Don River, which was easily repulsed by the Reich forces. The Soviets withdrew after losing 26 tanks.

German fighters in the Stalingrad sector, after many hours of hard fighting, drove back the spearhead of a powerful Soviet mobile unit. The Soviets in the southern sector of Voronezh also suffered serious losses at the hands of the Germans.

Upper Hand Gained

In the lower Don River sector, surprising changes were made in the war situation by the counter-attacks carried out by the German troops along the entire front according a Stockholm dispatch to Domei, dated January 13.

It is reported that in various sectors, the Red troops are now reverting to defensive warfare. In one area, the Russian troops, unable to repulse the furious advance of the Reich tanks, were forced to retreat, and finally, with cooperation of another unit, checked the German advance.

Wires from Moscow admitting the offensive powers of the German troops have been received in Stockholm, and it is reported that the Red tanks have been beaten back by the German forces in an encounter on January 13, in the middle Don River sector.

Press Comments

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the United States most continue to wage a war in which its heart is only half engaged may be considered to be a form of vengeance being wreaked by the gods of the nation whose altar has been defiled for the edification of Mammon.

Death-Rate Lowered

MAINICHI—It must be said to be a highly encouraging trend to brighten the future of Nippon national development that in wartime the death-rate of infants in our country has witnessed a phenomenal decrease. Since the system of obtaining vital statistics was inaugurated in this country in 1902, the death-rate of infants has seen a gradual decrease. The year 1940 saw the lowering rate break the 10 per cent level. However, according to statistics just obtained by the Welfare Ministry authorities, in 1940 out of 100 infants of less than one-year-old only nine died. This new record not only has upset the established theory that the death-rate of infants in wartime will increase but also has furnished an exception to the general trend of the population movement that many births are attended by many deaths and fewer births by fewer deaths.

Nippon, in the initial stage of the China Affair, in a very brief period, succeeded in ridding itself of the evil effect of the war on its birth and death rates. Thus the population in Nippon Proper since the latter half of 1939 has shown a continuously increasing rate.

If the population in this country increases at this rate, it is now most certain that the population in Nippon Proper will reach the 100,000,000 mark in 1960.

However, it is also clear enough that Nippon, to win final victory in protracted hostilities with America and Britain and accomplish an unprecedentedly great mission in the history of mankind as the leader of all peoples in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, such a small population objective will never suffice. The other day, Colonel Nakao Yahagi, chief of the Army press section of the Imperial Headquarters, advanced a view favoring the increase of Nippon's population to 200,000,000. Considering from Nippon's future necessity in this direction, however, this estimate for which the Colonel voiced his favor will never be too great.

Strictly speaking, the less than 10 per cent of infantile deaths which Nippon has attained will prove no cause whatever for it to take pride. It is necessary for Nippon to accelerate further lowering of the death rate and at the same time it is necessary also particularly at this moment to strengthen measures for exterminating tuberculosis.

China's Action in War Against Foe Taken at Own Initiative, Says Wang

Domei

NANKING, January 14.—"The National Government of China did not enter the war with Nippon as an exchange measure for the latter's relinquishment of her territorial rights in China and retrocession of all her Chinese concessions, but it was a decisive move of the Government based on the stipulations in the basic treaty concluded about two years ago between the National Government and Nippon," Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, positively declared at the fifth plenary session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang held here today.

"Our participation in the war," President Wang stated at the outset, "was unanimously decided among all the members of the Kuomintang. The step was taken really on our own initiative. We thought it was our duty as a member of new East Asia which is just in its making."

Nanking's Chief Executive then stressed that it was not merely for rewarding Nippon for her kindly measures taken in respect of Chinese sovereignty that the latter's joining in the war was resolved upon, but it was the realization of the country's pledge made in the Nippon-China Basic Treaty.

President Wang furthermore declared that his country has a full conviction in the final victory on Nippon's side in the War of Greater East Asia. "What is most needed at this juncture," he continued, "is that all the Asiatic races should be of one mind in the execution of the war in their favor. This war is a veritable testing stone on which the real qualification of each member State of New East Asia will be finally proved."

Finally exhorting the people under the National Government, he stated;

"For us Chinese people, the true spirit with which our war should be fought is to be based on the patriotism harbored by each of us toward our country. Then they should be reminded that our nation will not be duly protected without fighting at first for the liberation of all the Asiatic peoples from the shackles under which they have been placed so long."

Spokesman Blasts 'Report from Tokyo'

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ing strong allied positions which flank her defensive chain.'

"Now, such a penetrating observer as Grew should know that in the past year Japan has achieved brilliant results, reversing completely the situation which existed up to the outbreak of the war, Japan was then completely encircled by the ABCD blockade ring, but she has since occupied all of the bases which formed the links in the ring and has turned them into her own outposts for offensive and defensive operations. The United States may spend a hundred billion dollars to counterattack these and to engage in a war a attrition, but the invincible position we have created and are daily strengthening would certainly make it a costly and meaningless course for the American people.

"It should not be difficult for the American people to realize that after repeated attempts to dislodge the Japanese from the Solomons since last August, at a tremendous cost in money, ships, planes, tanks and men, including the proud marines, the United States has been unable even to dent our positions in this remotest outpost of Japan, suffering, as a consequence, only a series of defeats so miserable that they cannot be announced to the public.

"Not as a reply to Grew's declarations but for their information, we would like to call the attention of the American people to a few points which the Ambassador seems to have overlooked.

"For the ultimate defeat of Japan, Grew says, Japanese weaknesses 'must be exploited, taken advantage of, by determined aggressive action by the United Nations.' There are no weaknesses in the Japanese position and there is nothing to exploit or to take advantage of, for we have secured during the past year a position of invincibility. Such is the reality of the situation. Now we should like to ask: What for must the American people foot the expenditure of enormous funds, suffer the consequences of shortages and falling standards of living and sacrifice their soldiers and sailors to satisfy the megalomaniacal ambitions of their dictator who rules from the White House? What for must the American people fight against such a foe as the Japanese—so realistically described as formidable by Grew—when the territories Japan has occupied are territories retaken from their alien Anglo-Saxon masters to be returned to the people to whom they belong, the people of Asia? What for must the American people plan and prepare to recapture these territories when there is absolutely no hope now or in the future to regain them?

"All the peoples of Greater East Asia, emancipated as they now are from the shackles of Anglo-American imperialism, are burning with new hope to reconstruct their homelands, no longer as lands to be exploited for alien benefit, but in the interests of their hitherto retarded development and for the encirclement of their own lives, a course which is in faithful keeping with the principles of justice. All the forces of Greater East Asia in manpower and resources have been fully mobilized to fight with determination all enemies who seek to obstruct this hope and this aim. The entrance of the Republic of China into the war as an active participant and the enthusiastic cooperation of the inhabitants of the Southern regions which springs from the consciousness of our common Asiatic racial and cultural heritage are proofs of this determination.

"In Greater East Asia, the peoples who have been emancipated from the yoke of Anglo-American imperialism are fighting not only for the pursuit of their now restored inalienable rights to free and autonomous development but also to build a new world founded upon the principles of co-existence and co-prosperity. In the United States, the people of a supposedly free country are now being chained by the schackles of the Roosevelt dictatorship in all aspects of their daily life and are being forced to pay ever burdensome taxes and to lower their standards of living. We should like to ask again, 'What for?'"

Sultans of Malai, Sumatra to Receive Japanese Swords

Domei

SHONAN, January 14.—For the purpose of discussing ways and means of strengthening their cooperation with the Japanese Military Administration of Malai, 11 native sultans representing Kedah, Johore, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang States of Malai and Rhio and East Coast States of Sumatra, will hold a conference at Shonan on January 20 and 21 with the attendance of officials of the Japanese Military Administration. It is understood that Japaneso swords of traditional style will be presented to all the native sultans at the meeting.

WARSHIPS, MERCHANTMEN BEING BUILT IN SURABAYA

Army Authorities Push Shipbuilding and Repair

Domei

SURABAYA, January 12.—With the rapid return to normal of shipbuilding and repair facilities in the various ports of the Southern Regions, warships and merchant vessels are being launched successively, it was learned here today. In Surabaya, a special service ship was launched yesterday in the presence of Japanese Army officials, Government authorities and leading civilians.

It will be recalled that port and shipbuilding facilities of Surabaya were destroyed by the retreating enemy "beyond repair," according to enemy communique. However these facilities have been repaired successfully since the Japanese occupation of the city through the excellent technology of Japanese engineers and the hard work of the native inhabitants.

At the same time, ships which the enemy had destroyed while still in the course of construction, have been reconstructed. The special service ship launched yesterday is the first one to be rebuilt from such ships and many more are expected to be launched successively in the future.

Mongolian Units Score Outstanding War Gains

Domei

KALGAN, January 14.—Maintaining strict guard along the northern frontier in close cooperation with Nippon Forces, the Mongolian Government's Patrol Corps scored outstanding war results in punitive expeditions against Chungking and Chinese Communist troops during 1942.

During that period, the corps captured 582 war prisoners, while the enemy abandoned 1,789 dead on the fields of battle. In addition they captured a sizeable amount of war trophies including 22 trench-mortars, 17 light machine-guns, 333 rifles, 11,718 rounds of ammunition, 76 revolvers and 1,488 hand-grenades.

At the same time, 1,784 enemy officers and men surrendered to the corps, bringing with them 986 rifles, 13,811 rounds of ammunition, 382 hand-grenades, 171 revolvers, 11 automatic pistols and 140 war-horses.

AXIS FLIERS NET ELEVEN PLANES

3 More Downed by Anti-Aircraft Guns In Libya

Domei

ROME, January 14.—Axis planes shot down 11 enemy warplanes on the Libyan Front, the Italian High Command announced today in its communique which follows:

On the Libyan Front, a large-scale aerial combat was staged in defiance of a terrific sand-storm, during the course of which the Axis air force shot down 11 enemy planes, while Axis anti-aircraft batteries shot down three.

In Tunisia, Axis forces completely repulsed enemy troops which had launched counter-attacks with tank corps in the vanguard.

Axis bombers attacked the ports of Algiers and Bone and inflicted heavy damages on harbor facilities and other establishments.

Enemy Handicapped

Mainichi

ROME, January 13.—It is already over a month since the British Eighth Army sallied forth to take up its position just ahead of the Silte Desert. However, the Italo-German air forces are so powerful that the enemy cannot expect any particular development of the war situation there. Rather, the enemy is suffering from its extended lines of communication.

Even if British naval power is a little superior to that of the Axis in the Eastern Mediterranean, the British have only one supply-line, which is 2,000 kilometers long and traverses the desert route from Alexandria to the neighborhood of Silte. As long as the British forces are barred from fully utilizing the ports of Tobruk and Benghazi, the situation will remain so, meanwhile, to the British forces, it has now become a heavy burden to defend their lines of communication there and to supply munitions to the fronts.

Under these circumstances, it is impossible for Britain to mass a huge army on the battle fronts, for it means an increased burden on communication lines. And should a general offensive be started by the Axis forces, it would be inevitable for the Britishers to again suffer defeats.

The British and American forces, in a move to spur the stalemated war situation on the African front, are contemplating to attack Tripoli from the south. As a result, skirmishes between the British and the Italians garrisoned in that area have taken place recently Even if the British succeed in breaking through the Italian positions there, they will be met with the problem of how to maintain a 2,000-kilometer line of communication.

Meanwhile, no remarkable development is seen on the Tunisia Front where the Axis forces are numerically superior to the enemy.

To reach Bone from Casablanca via Algiers, only one railway line is available for use by the Anglo-American forces. This railway line runs through mountains and is under the constant threat of bombings by the Axis air forces, which are carrying out relentless raids on Algiers, Boujie and Philippeville.

Besides the activities of Axis planes, German U-boats are harassing American transports and have gained wonderful achievements as that recently attained in the neighborhood of the Azores Islands.

All in all, it will not be too much to say that the Anglo-American supply-lines in that area are completely out of order.

Due to the disordered condition of the communication lines, the Anglo-American forces were forced to requisition food and other goods in the occupied areas, and this has resulted in uprisings among the inhabitants.

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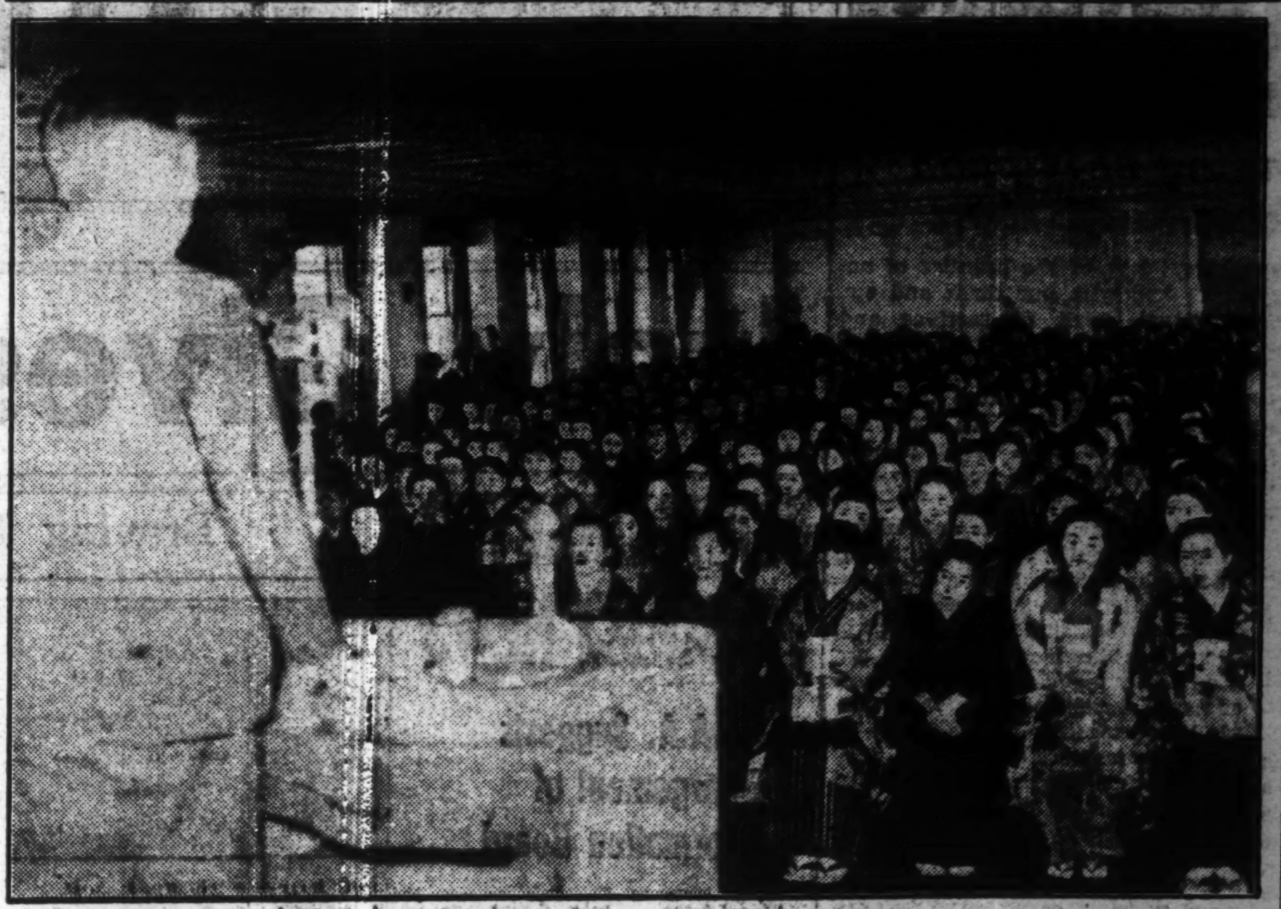
Fair Shoulders to Push War Wheel



More than six hundred members of the Koishikawa branch of the Nippon Women's Association formed a national service corps and beginning today will work at the Kyodo Printing Company's Koishikawa plant, and their wages earned will be used for purchasing national bonds. Yesterday, when those women held their inauguration ceremony at the plant, Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida, who happened to be inspecting the plant, addressed them and gave encouragement for their voluntary service. A group of 70 members will work five days, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., under regular working conditions.

Plans Drafted To Boost News

(Continued From Page 1)

hood associations with which the projected bureau will be closely connected.

Newspaper Control Taken Up

The Government was also asked that it should exercise more control over journalistic activities. In this connection, the country should be divided into several blocs to facilitate this control, each bloc being provided with officials exclusively engaged in the guidance of local newspapers and these officials be appointed by the Joho In from among able men who have journalistic experiences.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association has been busy for some time formulating the recommendation through a special commission inaugurated therein, which worked in close cooperation with the interested authorities and civilians well versed in formation work. With the draft work on the recommencation to the Government completed, the Association submitted it to Prime Minister Tojo on Thursday.

Hsinmin Society to Drill

Domei

PEKING, January 13.—A detailed plan for training of members of the Hsinmin Society was decided upon today by the leaders of that society.

In view of the participation of China in the current war, the training of the Chinese members of the society is being particularly stressed with 150 members to be dispatched to Japan to enter the Uchihara Training Institute.

Meanwhile, the training of leaders for the armed vigilante corps and other officials is also being planned.

Hongkong, Osaka Linked

Domei

HONGKONG, January 13.—Direct telegraphic service between Hongkong and Osaka will be inaugurated tomorrow with completion of all necessary arrangements by the Communications Ministry. Up to the present, telegraphic service between Hongkong and Japan Proper was conducted via Taiwan.

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Ankara Assembly Decides to Quit

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 14.—The Grand National Assembly of Turkey decided upon dissolution this evening. The convocation of a new Assembly after the coming elections is expected in the first part of March.

Mail Service Is Restored In Co-Prosperity Sphere

Domei

SHONAN, January 13.—Postal service between Malai and other areas throughout Greater East Asia has been restored to pre-war conditions.

Mail service is now available to Sumatra, Japan Proper, Manchoukuo, China, Hongkong, the Philippines, Java, Borneo, Celebes, New Guinea, the Lesser Sunda Islands, the Molucca area and Burma.

Although postal service between Malai and Sumatra as well as other areas was heretofore limited to letters, postal cards and periodicals, with the restoration of postal facilities the sending of such mail matter as books, printed matter with the exception of photographs, school materials and samples is now permitted.

Nanking Issues Announcement

(Continued from Page 1)

Ching-wei made the following statement.

"The relationship between China and Italy always has been based upon true friendship and China has been favored with many courtesies and favors by your country.

"In addition, your country now has taken a step further and has decided to abolish extraterritoriality and to retrocede concessions for the purpose of helping us to have the necessary qualifications of an independent nation.

"As rightly pointed out by Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano it is needless to say that China will strive to contribute to the construction of a new world order. The present decision of the Italian Government is clear evidence of the support and friendship your country always has shown to our country, and I assure you that I am deeply impressed with it."

He requested the Italian Ambassador to convey the message to Foreign Minister Caleazzo Ciano.

Raid Casualties Announced

Domei

ROME, January 14.—The Italian Government announced today that 139 persons were killed and 329 were wounded when British air forces raided Palermo, Sicily, on January 7.

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'Kojiki' to Be Exhibited

With a view to clarifying the Nippon spirit, an exhibition of the Kojiki, or the Ancient Chronicle of Nippon, the first of its kind, will be held in the lecture hall of the Tokyo Imperial University for two days, beginning January 30, sponsored by the Nippon Men of Letters' Patriotic Association and the Nara Society for Manifesting the Meritorious Deeds of Nipponese Subjects contained in the Chronicle, under the joint auspices of the Board of Information and the Education Ministry.

Monument for Hongkong

Domei

HONGKONG, January 14.—Up to January 11, ¥521,962 was donated for the construction of a war monument in memory of those who were killed in action during the Hongkong operations. Of the total sum ¥200,000 was contributed by the citizens of Canton and the remainder by those in Hongkong.

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Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

Nippon Times

America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

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NANKING CHIEF EXPLAINS CHINA'S ATTITUDE IN WAR AT KUOMINTANG PARLEY

Leaders Pray for Final Victory at Sun Yat-Sen Mausoleum

SET-UP BOLSTERED

Supreme National Defense Council Decides on Executive Yuan Reorganization

Domei

NANKING, January 14.—In the course of the fifth plenary session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang held here today, President Wang Ching-wei clarified the course which the Nanking Government should pursue in prosecuting the current war.

Prior to the opening of the epochal session, Chen Kung-po, Chou Fo-hai, Lin Poei-sheng and other standing members of the Central Executive Committee and Dr. Chu Min-yi, Madame Wang Ching-wei and other members of the Central Supervisory Committee, led by President Wang, visited the Chung Shan-ling, a mausoleum dedicated to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to report on the declaration of war and to pray for the final victory.

In his opening speech, President Wang, amidst a thundering applause, explained in detail the circumstance which led to the Nanking Government's participation in the War of Greater East Asia and severely attacked the Anglo-American nations which are maneuvering behind the Chungking regime, traitor of East Asia.

He also stressed that members of the Kuomintang, who are ever faithful to the great ideal of Pan-Asianism advocated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, should exercise their supreme efforts in attaining independence for China by cooperating toward the prosecution of war.

Immediately after his speech, a general meeting was called, and following an adjustment, political, economic, educational and other problems were discussed in the afternoon.

New Ministries Created

Domei

NANKING, January 13.—The Supreme National Defense Council, which met today in the first session to bolster governmental structure for carrying out the wartime program, decided to reorganize the Executive Yuan.

At the meeting, at which President Wang Ching-wei presided the Council decided to set up three new ministries—the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Foodstuffs and the Ministry of Construction. At the same time, the Ministry of Personnel was transferred from the Examination Yuan to the Executive Yuan.

Under National Government

The National Economic Affairs Commission and the New National Movement Commission were placed directly under the control of the National Government.

The Commission on Border Affairs was placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior while the Commission on the Overseas Chinese transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Both of these commissions were made bureaus under the respective ministries.

The members of the new Executive Yuan are as follows:

President—Wang Ching-wei.

Vice-President—Chou Fo-hai.

One Secretary General and two Assistant Secretary General.

Minister of Interior—Chen Chun.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Chu Min-yi.

Minister of Finance—Chou Fo-hai.

Minister of Education—Li Sheng-wu.

Minister of Judicial Administration—Luo Chun-chiang.

Minister of Commerce—Mei Szu-ping.

Minister of Propaganda—Lin Po-sheng.

Minister of Personnel (or Nomination)—Chao Yu-sung.

Minister of Social Welfare—Ting Mo-tsun.

Minister of Foodstuffs—Ku Pao-heng.

Minister of Construction—Chen Chun-huei.

Enemy Propaganda Hit

Meanwhile, commenting upon the agreement concluded between

(Continued on Page 2)

Eight More Chinese Plants Given Back to Owners by Nippon Forces

104 Factories in Central China So Far Returned by Japanese Military Authorities in Order to Help Nanking's Rehabilitation Program

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 14.—Another concrete example of Japan's effort to boost the autonomous economic rehabilitation of the Republic of China, which declared war against the United States and Great Britain, was set when the Japanese Military Authorities here today returned to rightful Chinese owners eight factories which were under the control of the Japanese Forces.

With the present return, the Japanese Military Authorities in Central China have returned 104 factories out of 140 factories, which so far have been in operation under their control leaving only 36 factories to be returned in the near future.

The Chinese factories the management on which has just been transferred to their rightful owners, include two cotton spinning factories, two cement factories, one flour mill, one oil refinery and one enamelled ironware manufacturing factory, it was disclosed.

Great Change Seen

A great change is expected to take place in Japanese-Chinese economic relations with Nanking's participation in the War of Greater East Asia, comments the Asahi.

Simultaneously with the National Government of China's entry into the war, Japan firmly promised China the retrocession of concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritoriality, and the Nanking Government, both in name and in reality, has come to assume a joint front with Japan toward the successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia War.

The most important task behind the guns in wartime is, needless to say, the strengthening of national economic power. This is why a vigorous Japanese-Chinese economic collaboration has come to be advocated energetically, following the return of concessions and the abolition of extraterritoriality.

Regarding the nurturing and strengthening of the National Government of China, which is Japan's fundamental policy for China, the Japanese Government has had two policies. First of all, the Japanese Government aimed at the execution of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty, a political issue which involves the relinquishment of extraterritoriality and the retrocession of concessions.

The present measure taken by Japan comes within this category. It was toward this direction that Ambassador Nobuyuki Abe and Ambassador Kumataro Honda had exerted their best efforts since the proclamation of the famous Konoye statement. The Japanese Army authorities, too, had closely cooperated with the Government, as has been demonstrated by the return to the Nanking Government of the British concessions in Tientsin and Canton, and also of 96 military-controlled plants.

However, this policy is purely of a political nature, and therefore this alone hardly serves to strengthen the National Government of China. Herein arises the necessity of a second measure which means the consolidation of various measures directly concerned with the Chinese populace. In fact, various governmental measures for the purpose of ensuring the living of the masses are absolutely necessary, and this is undoubtedly a most effective means of placing the Nanking Government's economic and financial structure on a sound basis. The security of livelihood of the Chinese masses and the revival of Chinese economy will chiefly contribute to strengthen the fighting power of the Nanking Government needed for prosecuting war against the United States and Britain.

ROOSEVELT SCORED BY FRENCH LEADER

Marcel Deat Says His People Learned Bitter Lesson in North Africa

(Special to the Nippon Times)

PARIS, January 13.—The knowledge that President Roosevelt's actions were often not in conformity with the nations, allied with him, was a bitter experience for the French people, according to Marcel Deat, the leader of the Rassemblement National Populaire.

Deat pointed out that the United States was not so much fighting against Germany but against the French and the British empires. It was possible that this American attitude might result in a conflict among the Anglo-Saxon Powers which had already been noticeable during the North African undertaking, he said.

Deat gave vent to his conviction that the American representatives in southern France had just as effectively paved the way for an Anglo-Saxon attack on European France as their colleagues in French West Africa and that also here the leading personalities of the past French armistice army had been prepared for a cooperation with the Anglo-Saxons.

Though it was not advisable to deal with details under the present war circumstances, the discoveries which had in the meantime been made in southern France easily allowed the conclusion that treacherous plans had been prepared by American and British agents also here just as had taken place in French North Africa.

In conclusion Marcel Deat emphasized: "If the behavior of those Frenchmen has to be regarded as high treason and a violation of the armistice stipulations, the activities of the American agents must be considered as war actions. While the attitude of the disloyal can be called

(Continued on Page 2)

HATE FOR INVADERS SPREADING IN IRAN

People Groaning Under Despotic Rule of British and American Armed Forces

Political unrest in Iran is mounting and spreading with the situation unremedied since the food riot and the resentment of the people over the attitude of the Anglo-American armed forces growing more and more acute, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei dated January 13.

All the first-class hotels and other modern buildings in Teheran have been occupied by Britishers, while the officers and men of the Iran Army have been compelled to evacuate their quarters and barracks to accommodate the invading British troops. Several infantry regiments have been disarmed by the British, while some Iran officers have been arrested on charge of Axis leanings.

The city of Teheran is being patrolled by British soldiers. In the last few days, the British have taken over all the main factories, railway stations, fuel depots and the like in the country, while American troops appear to have seized the oil refineries and food depots in the southern part of Iran.

According to an Ankara dispatch to Rome, the Iran Government authorities are imposing severe penalties on persons resisting Government measures on account of the food shortage, but this has served merely to aggravate public feeling against the Anglo-American invaders.

Riots have actually occurred in which hungry mobs attacked trucks carrying foodstuffs to the invaders. In Western Kermanshah several hundred inhabitants attacked anti-Axis army trucks loaded with foodstuffs, while in another area armed inhabitants wrested back 2,000 head of live stock which the British had commandeered.

U.S. CONGRESS IN ANGRY MOOD AGAINST F.D.R.

Legislators Join in Movement To Stem Rising Tide of Dictatorship

PEOPLE DISCONTENTED

Petty Maneuvers by Administration Fail to Stop Growing Dissatisfaction

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—The strongly rebellious strain which trumpeted the opening of the 78th United States Congressional Session came as no surprise to observers here who take this occasion to resurvey the mounting unpopularity of the Roosevelt Administration in the United States.

E. E. Cox, Democratic Representative from Georgia, was the one who started the ball of rebellion rolling on opening day by attacking the Administration's bureaucratic inclination, according to a Washington report.

The report also revealed that the factions were equally divided when the President's general message was read in the combined session of the Upper and Lower Houses on January 7.

Thus local observers are expecting plenty of sparks to fly in the course of the present Congressional Session.

The dropping of the Democratic majority in the House from 36 to 14 and from 36 to 19 in the Senate as a result of the mid-term election in November of last year is one of the causes of the present rebellious counter-current in Congress.

The hurried steps taken by Roosevelt to push through as many measures as possible giving him wartime emergency powers before the conclusion of the last session, the belated announcement of the losses suffered in Pearl Harbor, and the issuance of the now notorious White Paper on January 3, all were steps taken in anticipation of the present outburst of rebellion against the administration.

Local observers point out that such shrewd but petty maneuvers by the Administration were not enough to stem the rising tide of discontent among the people against the numerous defeats suffered by their country's forces in the past one year and against the bungling manner in which the war is being carried on by their leaders.

The cry against the bureaucratism of the Administration results not solely from the newly established strength of the Republican party in Congress but also from the very obvious fact that the President is using the medium offered by bureaucracy to strengthen his dicta-

(Continued on Page 2)

U-BOAT MENACE CAUSES BRITISH TO RAP CABINET

Hysteria Results From Report Germans Sunk 257,000 Tons Shipping in 12 Days

OUTLOOK HELD VERY DARK

Admiralty Assailed for Impotency Against Submarines; Faster Ships Wanted

A severe case of alarmed hysteria has overcome British political circles with the news that German submarines in 12 days have sunk 257,000 tons of anti-Axis shipping, according to a January 13th Domei dispatch from Stockholm.

Reports reaching Stockholm from London reveal that a new and more furious wave of denunciation has been directed against the British government for its impotency in finding some successful method to combat the submarine threat.

British quarters view as serious the news that of the 35 German submarines which attacked an American tanker convoy south of the Azores only two were sunk and that 13 anti-Axis tankers supplying Gibraltar have been sent to the bottom in recent days. These circles point out that the rate at which German submarines are sunk has shown no increase and declare that it is this point which makes the outlook for Britain so very dark.

Admiral Sir Hugh Justin Tweedie, known as an authority on submarine warfare in the last World War, declared in the Times on Wednesday, "The answer to the increased threat of German underseacraft to British shipping must be the increasing of convoy speed to 17 knots. First Lord of the Admiralty Alexander in a speech last September asserted that 12 or 13 knots was the speed most economical to convoys but in rough weather in the Atlantic ships of around 10 knots make almost no headway and offer easy targets to submarines."

In answer to Admiral Tweedie's article naval experts in London point out that although his idea cannot be denied as ideal the construction of high speed ships as advocated by the admiral is impossible because of the time required to construct such ships and because even if they were constructed they would require too much space for machinery and additional fuel so that their cargo capacity would become too small.

Other British experts urge the increase of patrol and convoy planes, and the recently established submarine committee in the cabinet is apparently working hard to produce more planes. Observers however point out that considering the rate at which planes are being used up in battle a further increase of convoy and patrol planes is next

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Friday, January 15, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Two American Views of Japan

NIPPON SANGYO—It is needless to reiterate at this time that the reason for the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia lies in the enemy's erroneous conception of Japan. The results of war stand as proof of this erroneous conception. Today in America there are two widely separated views of Japan. One is of the low-grade type, still based on a lack of recognition of Japan, and the other attempts to stir up fighting spirit through a corrected understanding of Japan.

An outstanding example of the first veiw can be seen in the ravings of Admiral William Halsey, commander of the United States South Pacific fleet, made recently in New Zealand. The cheap insults bubbling forth from Halsey's mouth only showed how really puny and low is the character of this man and we were moved to pity for men who have to be led by such a commander. However, it cannot be denied that Halsey's maniacal outburst represents a part of American feeling. Such Americans convince themselves that the Japanese are an inferior race and attempt to stir up hate and fighting spirit by reminding themselves of the ignominy suffered at the hands of an inferior people.

The second view is represented by Joseph Grew, former Ambassador to Japan. Even Grew's understanding of the Japanese and the Japanese spirit is of course very undeveloped and thus he had uttered many distortions and misconceptions. That Grew has twisted the Japanese people's fundamental philosophy as national vanity is a plot against the cultural heritage of this land which cannot be understood with the grade of civilization existent today in America and Britain. That this Grew has gone ahead to say that based on this national vanity the Japanese began war on America shows that Grew is no different from the rest of America in failing to understand the true significance of this war.

What should be noted most in Grew's speeches is that he has supplied concrete material, by listing special Japanese characteristics, for a right evaluation of Japan's fighting power. The conception of Japan in America apparently is being corrected and Grew of course is pushing this trend. It is clear that at a time when America's war structure is being set in order as a further warning of Japan's strength is intended to make stronger America's determination.

NIPPON ARMY SMASHES ENEMY FORCE OF 50,000 IN TAPIEH RANGE SECTOR

England Facing Grave Food Crisis —U.S. Shivers as Fuel Oil Lacking

Most American States Hit by Severe Cold—Miserable Citizens Cry for Heat

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—The shortage of fuel oil in America is growing more acute every day. The situation is most serious in the eastern States, with many residents shivering in their beds in unheated rooms.

Unusually cold weather which is being experienced daily is helping to make things extremely uncomfortable to the American. The cold spell which is gripping the central and eastern States is said to be the severest in decades. Detroit reports the coldest weather in 60 years. The residents of Minneapolis find it difficult to remember experiencing as severe a cold wave in the past 15 years.

Coldest Spell Yet Felt

Pittsburgh is the coldest spot in America, reporting the lowest temperature ever experienced in any part of American since the founding of the country, while a report from New York tells of the possibility of closing the schools there because of the severe cold weather.

The fuel situation in various American States, which is getting worse day by day, is described in dispatches reaching here from New York.

In Boston hundreds of households and many schools are without supplies of fuel for heaters. Flooding of houses by city water from damaged water mains is reported from several parts of the city. These cases (for the most part are blamed on the housekeepers who tamper with the frozen water faucets.

In recent weeks there have been more than 250 cases of fire in the city. This shows an increase, much of which is due to the fact that there is an inadequate supply of city water due to damaged water pipes. A large crowd of women from the western section of the city, with a big banner, collected in front of the State Government and demonstrated in favor of the State authorities acting quickly to increase the supplies of fuel oil for the sake of children.

People Queue Up

The State Governor promptly ordered an increase in the supply of fuel oil to households with no heating arrangements. There are long queues of people wishing to buy kerosene oil stoves at stores selling heaters.

In Detroit City thousands of residents barely keep warm with fuel oil from the emergency fuel oil distributing stations. The city authorities are endeavoring to have the owners of oil heaters convert them into coal heaters, but the drive is making little progress. A report says that only 10 per cent of every 3,000 oil heaters has thus far been turned into coal burning ones, as asked by the city authorities.

In Connecticut, the Governor has proclaimed a fuel emergency for the state. He has named officials to study ways and means of adjusting the fuel situation. These officials have full power to adjust the distribution of fuel. In the cities of Minneapolis and Saint Paul the authorities as an emergency measure have arranged for the citizens to have supplies of fuel for heating purposes to last for 30 days. There are large crowds of people anxious to have supplies of fuel at the fuel distributing stations.

Washington Hard Hit

The authorities of the State where these cities are situated have ordered that extra fuel for heating purposes be supplies to schools. The fuel situation in the city of Washington is increasing in seriousness. Many residential houses have been closed due to the lack of fuel for heating apparatuses. In some of them the water pipes have burst, flooding the entire places.

Senator Gerald Nye, one of the bitterest foes of the Roosevelt Administration in Congress, is one of the unfortunate many who have had to close their residences because of the total lack of fuel for the heaters. Mrs. Nye told the press that her husband was highly indignant over the inanity of the authorities which was in the background of the situation compelling him to close his residence. She gave the im-

(Continued on Page 2)

Undreamed of Reduction in Supplies Due for Already Starving Britishers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—Due to the stalemated war situation in the Tunisia front and intensified destruction of enemy commerce by German submarines, the food situation in Britain is far more serious than is generally supposed, it is reported by a London correspondent of the New York Times.

According to the report dated yesterday, with the expansion of battle fronts, a shortage of shipping for carrying food has become extremely acute, with the result that the supply for civilians has been restricted to a remarkable extent.

Within six months, the report states, the distribution of food will be decreased to an extent never dreamed of heretofore.

In this connection, British Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries Robert Hudson, is reported to have stated that if the number of 500,000 farm operatives is not increased immediately, Britain will have to face a grave food crisis.

According to another London dispatch, Minister for Food Lord Woolton is reported to have issued a warning to the British people yesterday, through the B.B.C. as follows:

"If the British people were more frugal in the use of potatoes and bread, there will be no need for the Government to adopt a bread rationing system. However, as long as the present situation continues, such a step is inevitable.

"The Government has already completed a concrete plan to ration bread and is in a position to enforce it at any time."

Britishers in Calcutta Confiscate Foodstuff From Starving Indians

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 13.—British authorities in the city of Calcutta have commenced to confiscate foodstuffs of the Indian citizens under the pretext of meeting the present serious food shortage with a policy of supplying the people with "minimum food to sustain life," it is reported from New Delhi. Meanwhile, about one-half of the population of Calcutta had already evacuated the city for Orissa Province, but the latter district, is now also suffering from an acute shortage of food.

To Recruit More Women

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 13.—The British Government today promulgated a new decree respecting the recruiting of women for labor service by which the age-limit is to be lowered from 20 to 19, it is reported from London.

The new decree provides for the following items:

1. The new law shall be applied to unmarried women born in the period from July 1, 1922, to December 31, 1923.

2. Women recruited for labor service are allowed to apply for posts in the ammunition industry instead of serving in the army or they can volunteer for nursing duties.

3. As the number of members of the Women's Navy Corps is limited, volunteers for the same corps must have special qualifications.

4. The application of the new law shall henceforth be expanded to embrace men 18 to 46 years.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the same law has so far been applicable to spinsters above 20 and to men from 18 years and six months to 45 years. Thus the range of application of the law has been extended by one year for women and one and a half years for men.

Facing Gloomy Future

The intensification of German submarine operations on commercial lanes has placed the food and fuel shortage problem in England in a grave position, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei dated

(Continued on Page 2)

Chungking's Fifth War Zone Crushed With Bases Destroyed

6,500 BODIES FOUND

1,500 Prisoners, Booty Taken Heavy, Imperial Headquarters Reveals

Imperial Army Units in Central China, in operations started late in December, have dealt a smashing blow to Chungking forces of about 50,000 strong under the command of General Li Tsung-jen in the enemy fifth war zone in the Tapieh range, according to an announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. Thursday.

The enemy abandoned approximately 6,500 bodies while about 1,500 of their troops were taken prisoner by the Imperial Forces. The latter also destroyed the principal bases of the enemy.

The announcement follows:

"The Imperial Army Units in Central China, operating from the latter part of December last year, encircled the forces, about 50,000 men strong, under the command of General Li Tsung-jen, commander of the enemy fifth war zone in the Tapieh mountain group, and inflicted severe damages on them. They also destroyed the principal bases of the enemy forces.

"The results which are known to have been scored by the Imperial Army Units in this campaign are:

"1. Damages inflicted on the enemy.

a. Bodies left behind—Approximately 6,500.

b. Prisoners taken—Approximately 1,500.

c. Main spoils of war:

Guns—9.

Heavy and light machine-guns—45.

Rifles—2,400.

"2. Damages sustained by our side.

Casualties in dead—30."

The Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China on Thursday made the following announcement, according to a Domei report from Nanking:

"The Japanese Army in Central China destroyed the enemy's 5th war zone in the Tapieh range area and in the middle of January returned to its original positions.

"The war results:

"Our Units which began their advance toward the enemy's 5th war zone in the Tapieh range area late in December dealt severe damages upon the main strength of the enemy's 21st unit and units attached to it, a total force of 50,000, and made it impossible for the 5th war zone to function again. At 5:35 p.m. on January 2 our Units advancing northward from the Yangtze River came upon and destroyed the enemy's 48th army and 138th division at Hwanglishao, 50 kilometers north of Yingshan. Our Units advancing northward from Lihuang occupied Kwangchow, 90 kilometers north of Lihuang at 5 p.m. January 8 and at 5:30 p.m. occupied Kwangshan 5 kilometers south of Kwangchow.

Sweeping Results Seen

Domei

TSINAN, January 13.—The Japanese campaign against Chungking troops in Shantung, Kiangsu and northern Anhwei is making rapid progress despite the intense cold, it was announced today.

The war results achieved during December were announced here as follows:

"Japanese troops during December engaged enemy forces as many as 509 times against troops aggregating 121,733 in Shantung, Kiangsu and northern Anhwei province. The number of bodies abandoned by Chungking troops totaled 4,418, while the prisoners taken by the Japanese reached 22,708.

"The number of enemy war objectives destroyed by the Japanese

(Continued on Page 2)

Merauke Bombed Again

The Southwestern Anti-Axis Headquarters announced that on January 13, Imperial Air Forces again bombed Merauke, in New Guinea, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei, in relaying a wire from Melbourne.

Djakarta Holds Celebration

The above scene shows the most attractive feature of the East Asia celebrations that were held in Djakarta from December 6—the gay procession of floral vehicles or decorated Javanese "jinrikisha." Unlike its Japanese equivalent, however, it is pushed from behind and not pulled.

U.S. SOLONS ANGRY OVER ROOSEVELT

(Continued From Page 1)

torial position, these circles note.

F.D.R. Strengthens Dictatorship

After gaining broad dictatorial powers in the economic field through the anti-inflation bill on September 30, Roosevelt further undertook the strengthening of the growing bureaucracy under him which constitutes the central force in the administration of the wartime policies.

The establishment of the Petroleum Co-ordination for National Defence Board and the Economic Stabilization Board, the appointment of a Food Administrator, the giving of new powers to Paul MacNutt chairman of the War Man-Power Committee, the reorganization of the War Production Board, all may be mentioned as examples of the way in which Roosevelt tried to bloat the bureaucracy, it was said.

However, all this grafting of the bureaucratic tree bore little fruit in the way of efficiency and only resulted in the blocking of the growth of the other trees in the American political garden, poetically inclined observers trenchantly point out.

The several hundred committees, boards, commissions, etc. now existing under the Administration have become the target of loud attack among influential American politicians who cynically call the whole bureaucratic organization the "Little Congress."

This "Little Congress" is not so "little" in respect to its assertive rights, and so today it has come to interfere greatly with the work of the real Congress.

The Administration's extreme centralization in the administration of the wartime production policy furthermore, has highly oppressed the civilian industries and has come even to threaten the stability of the people's livelihood.

The discharging of Leon Henderson, former Price Administrator, is one example of the way the people are reacting, state certain observers who expressed the opinion that the food shortage now prevailing in the country is a stark portrayal of the inefficiency of the Government's policies.

Strong Discontent Grows

This whole situation is strongly reflected by a growing strain of discontent in American public opinion, and the attitude of the members of both Houses in the present Congressional Session is one example, observers continue.

It is reported from Washington that the Congress members are attending the present session with a strong realization of their own historical destiny and with a full understanding of the fact that what they say and do will determine the fate of this country.

Thus, observers are expecting these Congressmen to pay little heed of Rooseveltian feelings and prestige in expressing their opinions in the present session.

There is a strong inclination toward conservatism in the present session, observers are noting, furthermore it is a conservatism which is prevalent even in the Republican party.

If this conservative tendency of the Republican party should join with a similar tendency in the Democratic camp, the present session may become a one-man affair of conservatives, some quarters predict.

It must not be overlooked in this respect that this tendency toward conservatism results from a mounting undercurrent within the country which has its fountainhead in the traditional American philosophy of isolationism as opposed to Roosevelt's lend-lease meddlesomeness and New Deal totalitarianism—a totalitarianism which has now struck a gigantic stalemate, it was said.

The movement for the formation of a third political party, which was started with the sensational statement by Governor Dickson of Alabama toward the end of last year, bemoaning the unpopularity of the New Deal even in the Democratic states of the South and demanding the formation of a third party is but one expression of the isolationistic undercurrent, the quarters point out.

The work of the farm bloc in the present session in defending the motion for the amendment of the farm price bill which was carried over from the last session—a development which may shake the very foundation of the anti-inflation bill—will have a great deal to do in determining the materialization of this third party movement, observers are prophesying.

Thus, the 113 Congressmen from the Southern farm villages have today come to be an ominous guillotine hanging over the neck of Roosevelt.

Roosevelt Is Warned

In view of the whole above situation, quarters close to Roosevelt are said to have cautioned Roosevelt before he sent his general message to Congress to refrain from too high sounding phrases and to try to appease the oppositionists as much as possible.

Thus, Roosevelt in his message refrained from mentioning the exact time of victory but simply limited himself to the statement that the year 1943 was a year for an offensive.

He also faced criticism for too much bureaucratic red-tape in his Administration.

Local observers stress, however, that the President could not expect to halt the bitter criticisms against him and his cohorts by such appeasement phrases only.

The opening of the present session was marked by a loud demand by Republicans for the increasing of Republican membership in the various committees.

A hurried session among Speaker Rayburn, and the Democratic and Republican leaders of the House on January 7 resulted in the increase of the Republican members in the vital Budget Committee from 15 to 18, as a result of which the Democrats now hold a mere majority of two votes in the committee.

Up to the present the representative ratio between the Republicans and Democrats in the various committees of Congress, it is said, is 44 to 56.

Chairman Martin of the Republican party in the House of Representatives in reported to have stated in a press interview on January 6: "The Republican party will cooperate in the conduct of the war but absolutely opposes the concentration of too much power in the President."

The whole matter may be boiled down to the fact that what the Republicans want is nothing more than the preservation of representative legislative government.

Thus local circles observe the whole mammoth system of the Roosevelt Administration with its numerous placards of bureaucratism, dictatorship, lend-lease, farm price inflation, economic mobilization, labor mobilization, post-war organization, and soldiers-before-all has today come to receive the buffets of a storm of criticisms from all around. Thus the way before the Roosevelt Administration in the present session brooks to be a stormy one indeed.

England Is Facing Grave Food Crisis

(Continued From Page 1)

January 12.

The report further quotes a wire from London reporting the announcement made by Hugh Dalton, president of the Board of Trade, predicting the hardships to be expected in the future and the warning he issued to the English people to the following effect:

"The war will reach its peak in 1943, and it is to be expected that the living conditions of British citizens will become worse in every respect. Especially the transfer of factory workers from peacetime to war industries that will become necessary in the future will only add to this calamity."

It is also revealed that the Minister of Health, Ernest Brown, in an address made at Edinburgh, stated that 1943 will be a trying year for the British people.

Roosevelt Scored By French Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

an 'inner political putsch' the American activities must be called a 'foreign political putsch.' Both movements here and in North Africa led to the political murder of Frenchmen who on account of their loyal attitude were not liked among the French traitors and Anglo-Saxon agents."

Manchoukuo, Reich Conclude Agreement On Radio Broadcasts

Domei

HSINKING, January 14.—An agreement for exchange radio broadcasts between Manchoukuo and Germany was signed here this afternoon by Lieutenant-General Jusuke Hirose, president of the Manchoukuo Telephone and Telegraphic Company, representing Manchoukuo, and H. Kuehlborn, Counselor of the German Legation in Hsinking, representing Germany. With the signing of the agreement, Manchoukuo will be exchanging radio broadcasts with two European nations, namely, Italy and Germany. Manchoukuo is also expected shortly to enter into an exchange broadcasts agreement with Thailand.

U-Boat Menace Causes British To Rap Cabinet

(Continued From Page 1)

to impossible.

To alleviate public criticisms and to inject some optimism into Britain's dropping morale First Lord of the Admiralty Alexander at the Constitutional Club on Thursday made a speech full of fire but which signified nothing new or material. Said he, "Since the beginning of the war the British navy has lost numerous ships, so many that the number of lost ships would make a large fleet. In spite of that however the British navy today is more powerful than it was at the time of the war's start. Compared with the last World War, there are 100,000 fewer men working today in British shipyards but these men have performed ship repairs and on top of that contributed to the expansion of the navy's power. Britain's losses in aircraft carriers too has not been small. But Britain today has made up all these losses and its aircraft carrier strength now surpasses that at the time of the war's outbreak.

Faster Ships Claimed

"In recent days there has been some criticism that our merchantmen are too slow. Today we are making faster ships at a considerable rate. However, for example to add 4 knots to an 11-knot vessel it is necessary to increase the efficiency of its machinery by twice and to produce such machinery it is necessary to increase skilled labor by 60 per cent. German submarine activity in the last three or four months has been of great intensity but our successes against them too has been considerable."

U.S. Is Shivering With Oil Shortage

(Continued from Page 1)

pression that her husband will fulminate against the Government at the first opportunity that offers on the floor of the Senate.

The Administration authorities, who are supposed to be fully aware of the seriousness of the fuel situation in the country, have adopted a number of measures to adjust the fuel shortage but observers entertain great doubts on the efficacy of these measures.

Officials at Wit's End

For one thing, the Washington authorities speeded up the date for the use of fuel oil tickets for the third heating period from January 5 to December 23. For another, the U.S. Administrator of Oil has invoked a new emergency ordinance to order control of fuel oil from the subsidiary oil tanks in 17 eastern States.

A report tells of an important conference on the fuel situation held by James Burns, Director of the Economic Stabilization Office, Leon Henderson, Chief of the Price Control Board, and Eastman, Chief Administrator of Transportation in Wartime. The meeting accomplished very little, as will be seen from the statements the officials issued for publication upon emerging from the conference room to the effect that no means were available at present by which to ease the restrictions on the use of fuel oil.

NANKING CHIEF EXPLAINS STAND

(Continued From Page 1)

Chungking and the United States and Britain regarding abolition of extraterritoriality in China, Masaomi Yoshitomi, Chief of the Information Bureau of the Japanese Embassy here, stated as follows to the press today:—

"Both the United States and Britain are spreading false propaganda regarding the declaration of war on them by the National Government of China, but it is rather strange that they are keeping complete silence regarding Japan's abolition of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions and international settlements by Japan. Why are Britain and the United States, as well as Chungking, afraid of publishing Japan's efforts towards recovery of sovereignty and territorial integrity by China?

"As Britain and the United States have always posed as friends of China, they were very much agitated by the fact that they had been forestalled by Japan in the matter of abolition of extraterritoriality and they reluctantly took steps to abolish extrality three days after Nippon had abolished extrality, as we fully forecasted.

"The contents of the agreement for abolition of extraterritoriality in China by the United States and Britain are an imitation of Japan's If the Chungking regime were to be pleased with the abolition of extraterritoriality and concessions and international settlements, which they have already lost, why should not Japan promise Chungking to cede to it an oil field held by Japan in California? If Britain and the United States were true friends of China why does not the United States revise the anti-Chinese immigration Act?

"Britain and the United States are letting loose propaganda that the declaration of war by the National Government was for the purpose of using Chinese men on the battlefield. In this they betray the fact they do not know that Japan has plenty of manpower resources and there is no need to use Chinese on the front, and such an idea has never occurred to us.

"In this connection it may be interesting to mention that by enacting a new recruiting act the United States is already sending Chinese in the United States to the battlefields, and it would also be interesting to hear what Chungking thinks of this."

RECORDS TO BE SENT SOUTH

Contain Nursery Songs by Columbia Children's Chorus

An album of five records of Japanese nursery songs sung by the Columbia Children's Chorus together with pictures and an explanation of dance arrangements corresponding with the songs will be sent to the Southern Regions on their completion, which is scheduled about March 20.

The recording of the songs was begun Wednesday afternoon at the Columbia recording room.

INSTITUTE TO TRAIN MEN FOR SOUTH SET

Will Be Run Under Direction of President Shidehara From April

The Southern Development Training Institute to turn out men who are to hold various responsible posts in administrative offices and private companies in the Southern Regions will shortly be opened, marking a long step toward the realization of the ideal of the southern area making progress as a unit of Greater East Asia.

Arrangements have been completed for invitations to be issued to candidates to enter the Institute from April of this year.

The Institute was created by the Government at the time of the establishment of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry in November last year. Preparations have since been pushed for the opening of the Institute which is under the jurisdiction of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

Vice-Admiral Yoshinobu Shishido has been named adviser to the Institute whose president is Dr. Tan Shidehara.

The purpose of the Institute is to train men who are to form the mainstay of persons engaged in political, economic, and cultural activities in the various Southern Regions.

The persons enroled in the Institute will be divided into three classes, first, second, and third department students.

The students in the first department will be given training as civil administrators in various Southern Regions and leaders of civil companies operating in these areas.

The candidates for admission into this department will not be publicly advertised for. Under orders from the Government the persons who are enroled in this department will retain their present positions.

Graduates of universities, colleges, and higher schools are eligible to offer themselves as candidates for admission into the second department. The number of persons to be admitted into this department has been fixed at 100. The selection of the candidates will be begun on March 22 and finished by March 27.

Candidates for admission into this department, to be successful, will have to pass what is called the quartering test in addition to the usual examination. They will have to spend two days living with training officials. During this period the official will observe the character of the candidates.

All middle school graduates are qualified to apply for admission into the third department. The number of men to be enroled in this department is 200. The examination which candidates will have to pass if they are to be successful will take place in the first part of March.

The third department will be formed by the South Development Private School after the school has been transferred to the Southern Development Training Institute. The school was opened two years ago.

All students irrespective of the departments to which they belong will live with training officials for the duration of their training.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS HEADS HEAR WELFARE MINISTER

Discuss Measures to Improve Labor and Living Conditions

For the first time since the simplification of the administrative system, chiefs of the domestic affairs section of the prefectural governments throughout the country met at the Welfare Ministry on Thursday to discuss measures regarding the improvement of labor and living conditions which form the basis for increased production of war materials.

At the outset of the meeting, Welfare Minister Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi delivered an instructive 30-minute speech stressing the necessity of enhancing the national spirit and the firm belief of prosecuting the current war to a final victory.

The Government already has enacted regulations for medical facilities as welfare measures for building up a sound nation, he concluded.

Ski Meet Set Today

The All-Japan Students Ski Meet will be held for three days beginning today at the Shiomigaoka and Kenashiyama courses, both of which are located in the outskirts of Otaru.

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Faithful Indian Employee of Japanese Guarded Master's Property at Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, January 13.—Questioning of an Indian who has regularly sent money orders from ¥200 to ¥250, every month to a Japanese family in Fukuoka Prefecture since remittances to Japan were permitted in May of last year discloses a touching story of a loyal Indian employee faithfully serving his Japanese employer for 15 long years, even throughout the hardships of the current war.

From 1937 this faithful Indian servant was employed as a chauffeur by Monji Kamimura, proprietor of a dispensary on South Bridge Road. Mr. Kamimura came to Shonan in 1907 from Fukuoka Prefecture.

Established Close Ties

As the business of Mr. Kamimura prospered, relations between employer and employee became more and more intimate. However, with the freezing of assets and other pressure applied on Japan by the British, the Japanese residents in Shonan began to depart for their homeland.

Despite the cold British atmosphere, Mr. Kamimura was determined to stay in Shonan and asked his Indian employee to take care of everything if the worst should happen. On the momentous day of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Mr. Kamimura was interned by the British.

From this day real hardships began for the Indian as he had to protect the property of his employer.

When British authorities came to his employer's home to confiscate his properties, the Indian cleverly disposed of them by saying that he had not been paid wages for six months and there was scarcely anything left in the house. With this excuse he bought the property rights of his employer for ¥300.

Watched Over Property

Despite the fact that Shonan became a battlefield, he continued his watchful vigilance over his employer's home, and with the entrance of the Japanese Forces into the city, he promptly got in touch with them.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kamimura had been freed and had returned to Japan.

Making good use of the Japanese which he had learned at his employer's home, the Indian quickly volunteered as an interpreter with the Japanese Forces and saw active service. Under the helpful assistance of a certain Japanese officer, he re-established his employer's dispensary. Then, with the opening of remittance payments from May of last year, he has sent ¥200 to ¥250 monthly to his employer's family in Fukuoka Prefecture.

In September of last year on the exchange ship Tatuta Maru, Mr. Kamimura returned to new Shonan and a happy scene took place when the employer again met with his faithful employee who had reopened the dispensary and renamed it "Greater Victory Dispensary."

At present, Mr. Kamimura has left the management of the dispensary under the care of his Indian friend and is seeing service as a translator with the Imperial Forces.

CHIANG GOING TO AMERICA

To Attend Parley at Washington to Turn War Tide, Is Report

Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have decided on going to Washington shortly to attend a round-table conference to be held by high military leaders of anti-Axis countries at Washington on February 5, according to a Canton dispatch to Domei.

The dispatch further says that at the conference matters relating to measures to turn the adverse war tide to their favor are expected to be discussed. When Chungking received the invitation from Washington, a meeting of the highest defense council was held without delay, when it was decided that Chiang himself should go to Washington, the dispatch adds.

MARINE SCHOOLS PLANNED

To Be Set Up In 7 Cities for Young Men

Young men's marine schools will be established and opened from April in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Wakamatsu, Hiroshima and Otaru, it has been decided by the Marine Affairs Board, reports Domei.

These marine schools will be under the supervision of the Japan National Service Marine Transportation Association and will be open to young men above 14 years of age, who have gone through the senior course of the national primary schools.

Five Nominations To House of Peers Revealed Thursday

The Government on Thursday announced the nomination of five noted persons for seats in the House of Peers as lifelong members upon obtaining the Imperial sanction. These nominees are: Eiichi Moriyama, president of the Legislation Bureau; Vice-Admiral Masazo Sakonji, former Commerce and Industry Minister; Tokichi Tanaka, president of the Japan Newspaper Society; Tadaatsu Ishiguro, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister, and Yoshisuke Aikawa, former president of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation.

NEW SECTION PLANNED FOR E. ASIA MINISTRY

To Gather and Disseminate Information About Co. Prosperity Bloc

In response to the increasing demand of the times, it has been decided to establish a new section within the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry to deal with the gathering and dissemination of information concerning developments in Greater East Asia, it was learned today.

Until now, this work was under the jurisdiction of the general affairs section of the Ministry.

It is understood that Kikuo Oda, Chief of the International Affairs Section of the Government-General of Hongkong will take charge of the new section, assisted by a staff of over 40 persons. Mr. Oda is scheduled to return to Japan January 20, to assume his new duties.

Nippon Army Units Smash China Enemy

(Continued From Page 1)

included 12 arsenals, one barrack, 26 provisions depots, nine clothing depots, three hand-grenade factories, one power-mill and one printing house. Trophies gained by the Japanese also included 2,813 rifles, 61,727 rounds of rifle ammunition, 237 revolvers, 1,836 rounds of revolver ammunition, 26 light machine-guns, 256 rounds of machine-gun ammunition, 12 automatic rifles, 833 shells, 9,856 hand-grenades, 459 bayonets, 743 horses and many others.

"America and Britain Dig Their Graves,
Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise"

NIPPON KOKAN
KABUSHIKI KAISHA
(Japan Steel Tube Co., Ltd.)

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

U BA MAUNG SENDS GREETINGS TO WANG

Sino-Burmese Unity Stressed In Message to President of Nanking Goverment

Following the declaration of war on the United States and Britain by the National Government of China on January 9, Dr. U Ba Maung, Chief of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma, sent a letter to President Wang Ching-wei expressing his firm determination to cooperate with President Wang Ching-wei in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Mainichi reported Wednesday.

Following is an excerpt from Dr. U Maung's letter as quoted by the Mainichi:—

Ready for Task

"What I was unable to do a year ago, I can freely do today. I am now in a position to put my heart and soul into the great and lofty task of constructing an Asia for the Asiatics as a member of new Asia.

"Nothing pleases me more than to be able to send this letter to the President of the National Government of China with a feeling of deep appreciation for the fact that Nippon, with her brave Imperial Forces, has driven out Anglo-American influence from our countries.

Both the Chinese and the Burmese peoples are now able to work hand in hand for the common ideal of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is easier for the Burmese people than for anybody else to understand China, for we are China's next door neighbors; our customs and conventions closely resemble those of China; and the Chinese and the Burmese peoples believe in the same religion.

"The Burma road was constructed for misuse by Britain rather than for China's benefit and with the completion of the Burma road by British imperialism the peace of those peoples who otherwise would have continued to be friendly was completely destroyed.

"However, the Burma road has now been closed, all the seaports of China have also been made inaccessible to Chungking, and Chiang Kai-shek is now cornered and desperate. We have no time to look at the leaders of Chungking; we must march forward with our eyes straight ahead.

Hails War Declaration

"The declaration of war by the National Government of China on the United States and Britain has deeply impressed us, and we have not the slightest doubt but that this step has been taken by Your Excellency who shoulders the destiny of China from the desire to give China a new destiny.

"The declaration of war by the National Government of China is not a mere collection of words. Burma is now on the same boat with China, which is destined to be a part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. At the same time Burma, in concert with Nippon, has already started reconstruction work, and satisfactory progress is now being made in the industrial as well as other fields.

Road of Friendship

"I am fully aware that Burma is now on the road which China and Burma must follow in the future. The Burma road, which Britain and the United States used for their own selfish aims, has now become the "path of friendship." In war, as in peace, the Burma road has become the highway of a friendship which binds China and Burma.

"New China has now risen in arms against its common enemies, and Burma is marching forward on the same road shoulder to shoulder with China toward the common goal, for Burma is also in a state of war, with the support of Nippon.

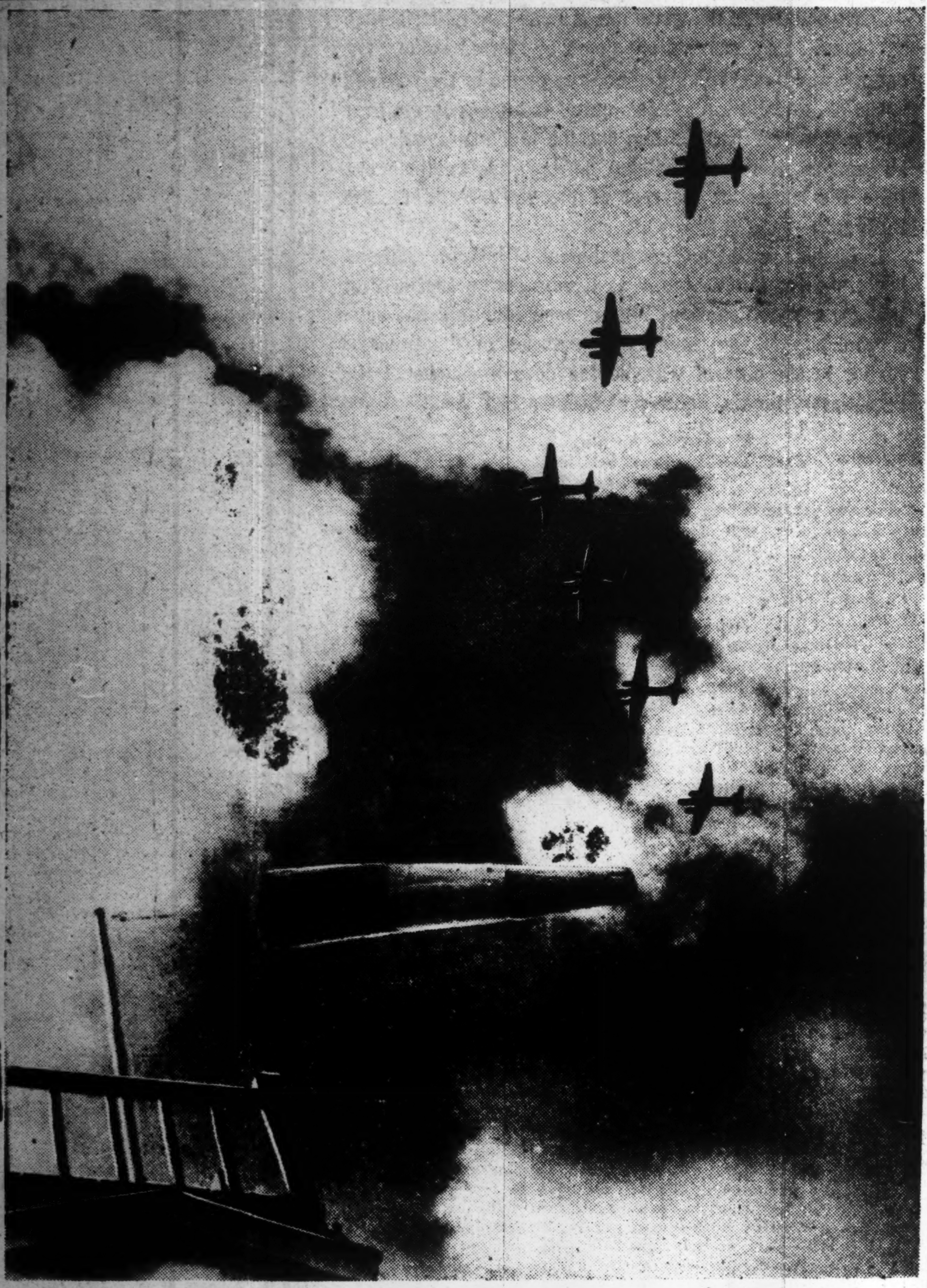
"Needless to say, the present ties of comradeship now binding Nippon, China and Burma shall be maintained not only until the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is firmly established but also permanently.

"I assure the President that the entire Burmese people are greatly inspired by the fact that the Chinese people have now taken the situation in hand for the future welfare and prosperity of Asia. . . ."

Count Todo Dies

Count Takatsugu Todo died of stricture of the heart at his Nakano home on Tuesday. He was 60 years old and was head of the Todo family, which was one of the daimyos of the hereditary vassalage to the Tokugawa Shogunate. The late Count Todo made efforts to introduce Japanese culture to Italy as a member of the Japanese-Italian Society. He left an elaborate work in the shape of the Italian-Japanese Dictionary, which is playing an important part in the exchange of culture between the two countries. Last rites will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on Saturday afternoon.

Wings Over South Pacific



Winged units of the Imperial Navy streak through the sky on their way to blast the enemy forces in the waters of the South Pacific.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

BANK OF CHINA HEAD SEES BRIGHT FUTURE

East Asia Has Entered Stage Of Construction, Says Chinese Financier

Yomiuri-Hochi

SHANGHAI, January 9.—With the arrival of the second year of the War of Greater East Asia, the construction work of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has entered a formal stage, and steady strides are being made in all parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. An especially noteworthy fact in this connection is that the new economic construction of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, revolving around Japan, is showing a new development as a powerful joint economic bloc.

On the occasion of the New Year, Wu Sheng-hsiu Governor of the Bank of China, was interviewed in order to sound out his opinion regarding the future course of economic cooperation between Japan and China. The following is the story related by Wu Sheng-hsiu:

"With the arrival of the second year of the Greater East Asia War, we have entered the stage of actual construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In order to achieve this noble objective, China should closely cooperate economically, and in other ways with Japan and Manchoukuo.

"Japan, Manchoukuo and China, in one body, should do their utmost in solidifying their own internal structures. The outbreak of the Greater East Asia War has afforded a golden opportunity for a change in Chinese economy. Aside from the question of concluding peace with Chungking, the Anglo-American influence has been wiped out of China, and the Chinese people in the peace zones have ceased to entertain hostile feelings against the Japanese. With this development, it has become possible to accelerate Sino-Japanese economic collaboration.

Barrier Must Be Removed

"Looking back calmly over the developments since the outbreak of the China Affair, I find, with regret, that there have been unnatural artificial blockades, arising from a division in economy. As a matter of fact, a small economic unit has existed separately in Japan, Manchoukuo, China and in other areas like Central China, North China and South China. Still worse was the fact that the economic blocs in North and Central China were further, subdivided into several minor ones.

"Japan, Manchoukuo and China should develop together as one unit in perfect harmony. The removing of this regional division may cause some apprehensions, lest some commodities should steal into Chungking, but in view of the elimination of the hostile Anglo-American influence from the foreign settlements, the fear is imaginary. In these circumstances, it is highly essential that the interchange of various commodities by means of sea and railway transportations should be rationally carried out as soon as possible by removing this technical barrier.

"Simultaneously with the outbreak of the China Affair, Chinese industrialists, abandoning their plants along the railway lines or in the interior, have taken refuge in Shanghai or in the hinterland, and practically all civilian productive industries have been placed under the control of the Japanese Army or else are being operated by Japanese hands through the good offices of a special agency. What I want to say here is that when companies under military control are to be returned to their original owners, all those that formerly belonged to the Chinese should be returned to them. If this were done, it is sure to win the wholehearted appreciation of Chinese industrialists and they will do their utmost in promoting the industrial enterprise. Of course, the prevailing situation does not allow an acquisition of raw materials except through Japanese hands. But I believe that in order to effect a true Japanese-Chinese economic collaboration, it is necessary to return all the private enterprises to their former owners and carry out proper control through the close cooperation of the Japanese authorities and the Nanking Government.

Joint Work Possible

"Recently Japan has established an Ambassadorial Office, and if proper connections be maintained between the Industrial Department and the Financial Department of the Nanking Government, it would be possible for the Japanese and Nanking Governments to carry on joint work. But the collaboration in this field seems to present difficulties as has been testified by the failure of such attempts by various banks and firms since the days of the Peking Government. If Japan and China were equally talented in industrial activities, joint management may go on smoothly. On the other hand, if our people were given proper technical advice by the Japanese, I believe that they will be gladly able to cooperate with the Japanese.

"Ninety years have already gone by since the establishment of the foreign concessions in Shanghai. At the beginning, Shanghai's prosperity chiefly depended on international trade, but of late, the productive industries have greatly been developed. However, all the materials needed for production were imported either from the Chinese hinterland or from abroad. The outbreak of the war has, however, completely cut off the economic ties with the United States and Britain, and the only supply source now remaining intact is Japan. More recently, the abundant natural resources in the Southern Regions have now become available.

"The promotion of Shanghai's industrial activities is possible only when the cooperation between the Japanese authorities, the National Government, and the Chinese people materializes. For instance, since the outbreak of the war, cotton mills in and around Shanghai have been using only Chinese cotton, there being no import of either American or Indian cotton.

"Such a phenomenon has also been evident in the case of food, clothing and in construction materials. As a matter of fact most of the lumber for the building of houses in China were imported from the United States and the Southern Regions, the Chinese lumber produced in the interior occupying a very small portion of the supply.

Problem of Funds

"The most knotty problem now facing Shanghai is how to absorb huge idle funds which amount to 5,000,000,000 to 7,000,000,000 yuan. Essentially, there has been no so-called industrial capital. If there were any, I think that it first came from the indemnities of the Boxer uprising.

"With the reparations which China annually paid in silver, foreigners started various enterprises in Shanghai and elsewhere. Secondly, after the revolution, China asked for loans from various countries, and the Chinese war lords also collected money from various places through various means. Thirdly, the merchants in Shanghai made enormous profits during the first European war. These funds created what is known as industrial capital. With this money, banks, mining companies and factories were built, but that was the story when machineries and materials were obtainable if money was available to buy them.

"The Government, as a measure to solve the issue of the idle capital, may float bonds or urge the people to deposit their money in banks, but nobody would perhaps be satisfied with small interest accruing therefrom. Since they prefer to spend their money in speculation even at the risk of losses rather than earning interest on their deposits, all the idle money naturally goes into speculation. This is the reason why I have long been advocating that the banks in China should be managed by the Government. Of course, the floating of bonds would be one of the means of absorbing the idle capital, but then the Government should pay as high an interest as possible. The idle money may also be directed to purchase raw cotton or to purchase agricultural products, but this alone, of course, cannot completely absorb the floating funds.

"Lastly, I wish to express by conviction that the China affair can be settled once and for all. Now that the Anglo-American influence has completely been wiped out of East Asia, the standing question has become very simple; we should simply exert our efforts toward solving the problems lying between Japan and China alone."

SCIENCE INSTITUTE NEEDED IN THAILAND

Establishment of Permanent Research Organ Advocated By Culture Expert

The establishment of a permanent organ under the direct or indirect supervision of the Japan Cultural Institute at Bangkok for studying the natural and social sciences of Thailand and neighboring countries should constitute one of the most important works of the institute, Takeshi Yanagisawa, director of the institute, declared in the January number of the magazine Taiheiyo.

"My reason for advocating the establishment of a research organ in Thailand as one of the undertakings for the enhancement of Japan's cultural relations with Thailand, "Director Yanagisawa states," is that, without a knowledge of the other party, it is not only difficult to enable the other party to know us, but because the undertaking results in mere waste of effort and money. Nothing could be more futile and meaningless than to set up delicacies before a guest without knowing his national traits, temperament, interests, tastes and appetite."

Cites Great Mission

Furthermore, Mr. Yanagisawa goes on to say, Japan and Thailand, as stated in the preamble of the Japan-Thai Cultural Agreement signed last month, are charged with the great mission of creating a new culture of Greater East Asia. Accordingly, he asserts, the question is no such common matter as the mere introduction of Japan's culture, but should be, even if Japan should self-assume the leadership within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the creation of an unprecedentedly grand new culture by the understanding of and respect for the other party's own cultural traditions and by the contact, exchange and fusion of the cultures of the two nations. To this end it is necessary, above everything else, to make a minute study of the whole cultural legacies of Thailand and its people, Mr. Yanagisawa declares.

"The work of the investigation and research institute which I have in mind," he goes on to explain, "should extend to both the social sciences and the natural sciences, comprising such subjects as climate, environment, animal life, sanitation and medicine, races, languages, religions, customs and arts."

3 Subjects Enumerated

From among these fileds, Mr. Yanagisawa mentions the following three subjects in which he is personally interested:

According to Dr. Ginzo Uchida's recent book, entitled "Nippon-Thai Relations," the peoples of the two countries are racially related to each other. If this point could be clarified by actual investigation by our scholars, the influence which it would have will be more than that of a mere scholastic discovery.

Next comes tropical medicine. The Institute of Tropical Diseases attached to the University of Taihoku has already made splendid contributions in this field. Greater activity by the institute is expected hereafter along with the Japanese advance to the Southern Regions. Thailand too has hitherto fostered researches in tropical medicine through the Pasteur Institute and the Red Cross Hospital. If by the penetration of Japanese medical research workers these undertakings could be made the joint cooperative work of the two countries, the resulting benefit will accrue not only to the peoples of the two countries but also to the whole of mankind. In this connection Mr. Yanagisawa hopes that Japanese scientists will take up the subject of tropical nutrition as well.

Another subject deserving investigation, according to Mr. Yanagisawa, is Buddhism. Although Japan and Thailand are Buddhist nations, the former belongs to the Mahayana school, while the latter believes in the Hinayana school of Buddhism. Inasmuch as Buddhism is very important to Thailand both individually and socially, a mutual study and understanding of the subject would be very desirable. For instance, it would be worthwhile to study the form and the extent to which Buddhism in Thailand has affected the individual, social and national life of the people. The study and understanding of Hinayana Buddhism on the spot may in itself be unnecessary, but its dynamic study would be necessary and the fruits of such study would be very helpful in the various Japanese operations with Thailand.

Plan Will Be Practical

Turning to as to how the Japan Cultural Institute at Bangkok should be built up, Director Yanagisawa says that, in view of the limited budget and manpower available for the purpose, he is thinking of a practical plan which will make use of the existing facilities, but will largely depend upon the authoritative research institute in Japan for capable men to form the personnel of the research organs at Bangkok. This will make possible close coordination and avoid friction and duplication of work between the research organizations of the two countries.

In addition to the foregoing plan, the exchange of students between the two countries has already been put into effect. From Japan postgraduate students in medicine, history and language have been dispatched to Thailand this year. These students can be made members of the staff of the Japan Cultural Institute at Bangkok. When the budget for next year becomes available for actual use, Mr. Yanagisawa says that a considerable number of research workers can be sent as regular staff members of the institute. Thus the institute will be provided with necessary personnel and equipment, though as yet far from the ideal plan, Mr. Yanagisawa concludes.

PASHA TAKES REFUGE

Lives Secluded Life to Avoid Trouble With U.S. Troops

TANGIER.—The Pasha of Marakesh is reported to have withdrawn to the Atlas Mountains where he is enjoying the protection of his native mountain tribes.

The Pasha is said to have declared that he would never recognize the United States protectorate over Morocco, and has consequently taken to the mountains to avoid the issue with United States military authorities.

BIG BLUFF PUT UP BY ADMIRAL NIMITZ

Tells Press Public Confidence in American Fleet Has Been Restored

Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the American Pacific Fleet who replaced Admiral Husband E. Kimmel after the latter had been dismissed in connection with the Pearl Harbor debacle, put up a big bluff when questioned at his base by American newspapermen on the future war situation, presumably for the purpose of enlivening the demoralized spirit of the American citizens, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

The gist of questions and answers follows:

Question: What kind of strategy has the American navy against the Japanese navy?

Answer: Well, if the American navy penetrates into the Western Pacific, heading further toward the "Tokyo water area," this will be very interesting, but for this purpose America needs a really enormous accumulation of air forces, warships and other munitions. It is absolutely necessary to drive out the Japanese Forces from the Aleutians.

Q.: Do you think the Japanese Forces will attack Pearl Harbor again?

A.: The Japanese Fleet has not enough aircraft carriers to repeat the attack on Pearl Harbor. After Japan's great success in the Pearl Harbor attack the popular confidence in the American fleet ebbed considerably with the result that many questions were raised 'What is the American fleet doing and where is it?' One of the most important matters since the Pearl Harbor debacle is the fact that the public's confidence in the American fleet has been restored.

Q.: What do you think of the prospects of war?

A.: We should never under-estimate the fighting power of the Japanese Forces. The Japanese are taught how to fight since boyhood. They are brave and enthusiastic and prefer death to surrender. Moreover, they are active and smart. The Americans must be determined that this is a war of long duration."

Hanson Baldwin, noted military commentator of the New York Times, blew his own trumpet when he said that the American navy has been vitalized since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in his article under date of January 13, according to another Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei. He said in part: "Before this war ends we will fight with the navy quite different from that at the time of the Pearl Harbor debacle. America's status of aircraft carriers has been strengthened more than ever before."

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Goro Masamune

Every body has heard of Masamune's swords. They stand as symbols of perfection. Their very beauty and flawless excellence inspired in their proud wearers thoughts of purity and justice, and history has no instance of a Masamune sword having been used for unjust purposes. And yet the swords were but the crystallization of their maker's spirit. As pure as the blade and as straight as the cutting edge was the heart of young Goro Masamune, who before his 15th year had forged the famous Sewari Masamune, and who before his 21st birthday had received Imperial recognition. And just as his blades were put through the most rigid tests before their emergence as perfect swords, just so was young Goro subjected by Fate to a trial as severe and as excruciating as the white-hot fires of his forge.

By Takeo Sasano
From Aikoku-Koai Jitsuwa
Translated by M. Tanaka

In Yukinoshita, Kamakura, in the Province of Sagami lived a famous swordsmith called Yukimitsu Toroku. He had a son called Shintaro by his wife, O-aki, the daughter of Umanosuke Morikawa, a squire of that district.

Although the son of a famous man, Shintaro was slow and dull and moreover, was greatly spoiled by his mother. Even Yukimitsu could not but frown at the stupid child. His wife, O-aki who was by no means happy over Yukimitsu's attitude toward his son, often chided him over the matter and spoiled her son all the more.

It was about that time that the 13 year old Goro came into the family. Goro, who was Yukimitsu's son by his former wife and who had been under the care of a neighbor, was finally brought into the family.

Yukimitsu was very fond of this son, who showed many promises as a future swordsmith, and whom, Yukimitsu secretly decided should be his successor instead of the slow Shintaro. Resenting her husband's love for her step-son, O-aki became more quarrelsome than ever.

Growing up in such an atmosphere, Goro soon learned what life really was. His step-mother's maltreatment became worse, till finally, she hit and kicked him even before her husband. Some marks of thrashing or beating were always left on Goro's body.

Goro cried secretly. To him, though how cruel she might be, a mother was a mother, and a father was a father no matter how kind he might be. To be filial to both was the duty of man.

"It is all from mother's intense love for Shintaro that she is so hard on you. She wants Shintaro to become the heir. Please, father, do not mind me, and tell mother that you will make Shintaro your heir. Then I am sure mother will not quarrel so much with you, and she will also scold me less." One day Goro told his father while his step-mother was away.

Mother's Illness

One winter day, O-aki took to bed from a bad cold. Her condition not only did not improve but became worse, till finally even the physician shook his head.

A week thus passed amid the family's anxiety. One night it was so cold that Yukimitsu treated his apprentices to hot sake-wine to keep them warm. That midnight, Tomigoro, the head-apprentice happened to get up when he heard the splashing of water beside the well. Tomigoro went nearer and saw by the light of the snow, Goro pouring water over himself and praying fervently. "Please cure mother's illness quickly that she may not have to suffer," he was saying.

The surprised Tomigoro came back to his room with tears in his eyes "That Goro-san is a great child. He prays for the recovery of such a mother without holding the slightest grudge against her. He is certainly a saint." He quietly awoke all the apprentices and had them all see Goro in his fervent prayer.

Thinking that if O-aki found out about Goro's sincerity, she would become less cruel, the apprentices went to her room the following day and reported what they had seen.

But nothing can soften a hard heart. Instead of feeling any gratitude toward her son, she burst into anger. Calling Goro to her side, she caught him by the neck and hit him between his eyes with a kettle that happened to be near by.

"Please, mother, excuse me." This was all Goro said as he sobbed at her torture.

"What do you mean by 'Excuse me.' The idea praying for my death!" She was about to hit him again, but was stopped by the apprentices who came running in upon hearing the noise.

That night when asked about the injury near his brows by his father, Goro simply said, "A pot fell when I was in the kitchen and hit me there."

Either luck was with O-aki or Goro's prayers had been heard. A month later, O-aki was well again. A feast was held to celebrate the occasion, but the apprentices, who all despised her, politely declined the invitation, saying that they were ill.

Blaming Goro again for the failure of the feast, she decided to make the end of him. She somehow obtained a bit of poisonous powder, which she put into Goro's food.

Although a step-brother, Shintaro was after all a brother. He secretly informed Goro of his mother's intentions, for he had seen her poisoning the food. Goro, who absolutely believed in his mother, refused to hear his brother, but as the latter looked so serious, he finally decided to take the advice and leave the food untouched.

"Goro, please eat. If you have a stomach-ache, that is because you are too hungry. Come now, please eat." Her voice was unusually gentle. However, Goro could not be made to eat.

"Then you need not eat. Go away this minute," she screamed out angrily, and from that day she refused to give him a morsel of food. If she could not poison him, she would starve him to death.

"How could I live, despised so much by mother? Should I die, I would be unfilial to father. Should I keep on living, I would be doing wrong to mother. Should I die or should I live?" After many nights of thinking, he finally went to his uncle, Kunimitsu, for advice.

Which should he choose, life or death? With a sincere intention of keeping everything secret from his parents, he told everything to his uncle and aunt, of how he had prayed for her recovery and of how she had designed to poison him.

Umanosuke

The uncle felt that the matter could not be left alone any longer. He immediately called Goro's father, Yukimitsu, and Umanosuke, the father of O-aki. The aged Umanosuke was enraged upon hearing of his daughter's shameful demeanor.

"Talking will do her no good. I'll give her what she deserves. Please do not stop me." With that he arose and flinging away the frightened Yukimitsu, who tried to stop him, he rushed to his daughter's home.

"Nothing must happen to mother," Goro thought and taking a short cut, he rushed into the house to his mother, crying, "Quick, mother! Run away for your life. Grandfather is coming to kill you!"

"What are you saying? You big liar. Here, take this for saying such a lie." With that she beat him with a ruler with all her might. Goro could not even feel the pain. "No, mother, it's not a lie. Quick, quick. Run."

At that moment, Umanosuke came panting in, his face ghastly white and looking mad.

"You wicked thing. This is what you ought to get for trying to poison your son." He jumped at her, sword in hand.

"Wait, father! Wait!" The frightened O-aki ran about the room. Grasping Umanosuke by the sleeve, Goro pleaded, "Grand-father, please. Mother, run away quick!"

"Goro, let go!" Umanosuke flung Goro away and went after O-aki. Then O-aki, who was running desperately, tripped and fell to the floor. Umanosuke flung his sword.

"Mother, look out!" Goro clung to her. The sword fell . . . on the right shoulder of the boy. Crimson blood shot out.

"Goro!" Flinging his sword away, Umanosuke fell beside him. At that moment, Yukimitsu and Kunimitsu dashed in, and seeing the bleeding Goro, sent Tomigoro to fetch a doctor.

All's Well

Goro's wound was quite serious. Panting painfully, he muttered something. The grandfather drew closer to him.

"Grand-father," the child was saying. "Please forgive mother."

"Look here, O-aki. Can you hear Goro? He got this wound from trying to protect you. Tell me if you still despise him or not. And remember, I can still fling this sword according to your answer."

O-aki was crying. Prostrated before Goro, she was saying, "Goro, forgive me. I don't know how to beg pardon of Yukimitsu and father. This is the only way. . . ." So saying, she quickly took hold of Umanosuke's sword that was lying on the floor, and was about to pierce her throat with it.

"O-aki, wait! Don't be rash!" Kunimitsu held her hand. "If you have repented, there's no use of your dying.

"Live on and be kind to Goro. That is all he wants."

From that day O-aki was a changed woman. She nursed the child with all the love of a mother, and within ten days, the wound showed great improvement. Soon Goro was well and up.

O-aki showered all her love on her step-son. A sneeze from him, and she was there with a haori-coat. Goro, too, become even more filial to her than ever, and the whole family was constantly enveloped in a warm atmosphere as though it was always spring-time.

The Swordsmith

In the meantime Goro's art of sword making improved by leaps and bounds, until one day the Ito clan of Shimoda, Izu, asked him as a favor to forge a sword for it.

His father, Yukimitsu, at first refused to allow him to do it, thinking that Goro was too young for the task. But being persuaded put him to the test, he allowed Goro to forge the sword. When the sword was completed, behold, it was such a one as had no compeer. This first sword of Goro is called the Sewari Masamune, and is a famous one.

Goro became famous throughout Izu and Sagami, for he was then not yet fully fifteen years of age. His fame reached the attention of the then Emperor, and an Imperial Command soon came to Goro, ordering him to forge a sword.

Goro put all his soul into the work, and the completed sword pleased the Sovereign extremely well. From then on Goro's fame spread far and wide, and by the time he was twenty-one his name of Goro Masamune was known throughout the length and breadth of the sixty odd provinces of Japan.

Santaro Talks On

The Sensational Reforms Of The Tempo Era

Part 2

In August, 1842, Lord Midzuno issued a minutely worked out ordinance regarding Daimyo processions, or pageants of retainers when lords of feudatories were traveling. Lacquered doors should be abolished; ornamental ribbons, screens, awnings and other "superfluities" should be taken off, the number of followers should be decreased, nor should they wear haori (outer ceremonious coats): riding horses should be limited to one, and so forth to the smallest detail.

Lord Midzuno then proceeded to simplify the time-honored custom in connection with the tributary gifts presented by Daimyo to the Shogun. Daimyo had observed different rules in paying tributes and compliments to the Shogun according to their revenues and territories: seaside provinces would present fish and sea products while mountainous provinces, products of their respective industries.

But generally speaking fish had been preferred, bought in Yedo markets. Not only on the five cardinal festival days of the year, but almost in every month each Daimyo had been in the habit of presenting gifts according to precedents recorded in his household calendar.

So the presents were often as cumbersome to the receiver as they were expensive to the giver, as when, for instance, fish had to be bought, when the market supply was low. This was now radically reformed. Lord Midzuno, remembering all this, laid down the rule that in future Daimyo might substitute fish with cash, especially when paying respects to honorable messengers who annually came from Kyoto. (Kyoto nobles, being proverbially poor, were said to be pleased with Midzuno's reform.)

However, there were one group of people who were terribly offended by this anti-fish edict of Midzuno, namely, the fishmongers of Yedo, and they composed street songs to mock and ridicule Midzuno's "infamous miserliness."

Festivals Frowned On

So far his edicts were given to Daimyo and upper circles of society. After that the two Mayors of Yedo, stationed near Sukiyabashi and Kajibashi respectively, began pouring showers of anti-luxury legislation on the citizens.

In June (as still in our time) the annual summer festival commenced. Just before the famous festival of Sanno in Akasaka in June Midzuno gave out the proclamation that "no specially attractive paper-lanterns and no unnecessarily large flower-carriages should be constructed or displayed."

In July the Mayoral edicts prohibited all decorations of questionable associations in connection with the festival of Tanabata-hime of July 7, the famous festival given in honor of the astrological legend of two lovers meeting once a year across the Milky Way. In the old days various devices of immoral nature used to be made, and Midzuno now stopped them.

In the festival of Kanda taking place in August those participating in drawing flower-carriages and in other festive functions were forbidden to wear silk clothes or make any gaudy or attractive appearance.

It seems that Midzuno entertained a great prejudice against the priesthood of his day. The shrines and temples in which Yedo abounded were in his eyes no better than theaters and houses of ill-fame, and the Buddhist priests, Shinto functionaries, monks, nuns, sorcerers, mediums he put in the same category with vagabonds, play-actors, beggars and other "idle eaters of precious rice."

He had no patience with all superstition-mongers; he glared upon the priests as Jehovah did in the book of Hosea as "destroyers of innocent people by lack of teaching, receivers of sin-offerings and providers of temptations." In those days as now the annual festivals of big Buddhist temples were the occasions of attracting large crowds of believers from all quarters, parties of men and women got up in uniform attire or beating bells and drums and carrying large lanterns and otherwise making noisy demonstrations. Midzuno put his foot down on all this.

"Those guilty of this sort of senseless demonstration," he declared, "shall be arrested and heavily punished, together with the officials of the district in which the culprits dwell." Even such secular festivals, as were given in honor of good crops, were prohibited.

Midzuno particularly hated penny-shows and amateur theatricals, which he "strictly forbade to enter any village." "Commercial travelers of ill fame' and actors and actresses should never be allowed to stop at any village," he decreed. "It is strictly forbidden to gather people for the sake of frivolous amusement."

On October 5, 1842, a week before the annual festival of Nichiren, when tens of thousands of people would gather to Ikegami and other centers of the Nichiren sect, the authorities suddenly ordered the abolition and destruction of the Kwanoji, the magnificent temple of Nichiren sect lately built near Uyeno.

"For certain reasons" not explicitly stated, "the temple was disestablished, its revenue confiscated, its buildings to be pulled down and the money obtained by the sale of the demolished buildings to be given over to Honmonji temple (Ikegami), and the discharged priests to be employed in that temple, if they were wanted there, while all the furniture and effects were to be given over to the same temple."

The order like a bolt from the blue, astonished the whole of Yedo. This temple had been built at great expense by the explicit will of the last Shogun, Iyenari. The fame of the temple being noised far and wide it became a veritable haunt of pilgrims and visitors till many neighboring farmers' huts were converted into tea houses and restaurants where daily flocked holiday-makers of both sexes, including ladies of the Shogunate court.

The Yedo people were as astonished at this startling report.

On June 26, 1842 Lord Midzuno published the following edict:

"1. All religion-mongers, Buddhist and Shinto, itinerant priests and other followers of religious or quasi-religious vocations shall not dwell among the ordinary or lay citizens. Hereafter they shall live only within the compounds of shrines or temples to which they belong.

"2. They shall not preach their religions in streets or in lay houses.

"3. They shall not hold religious meetings of whatever character under whatever pretext in streets or in lay houses. They shall not beat drums, ring bells, repeat loud prayers, sing songs or do anything obtrusive with a view to gathering people.

"4. Fortune-tellers, monks, nuns, religious dancers, ritualists, mendicant priests and the like shall always be provided with certificates of their respective callings given them by their temples or masters, and shall have their residence in such temples or in the houses of such masters. Nuns may have no disciples.

"5. These persons shall not exhibit any signboard at their houses."

In short, Midzuno looked on Buddhist priests in the same light in which he did actors, beggars and other "objectionable" creatures, to be segregated in their own quarters, away from the society of "respectable people.

He frowned upon expensive funerals; he characterized as useless extravagances the time-honored obituary presents, of providing refreshments to mourners, etc.

His advice was: "At funeral only the principal mourners shall attend, and they shall wear ceremonial costume made of hemp—not silk or any other luxurious stuff. It is not allowed on such occasion for mere acquaintances or neighbors to follow the cortege out of the sense of neighborly or friendly obligation. In cases where persons other than nearest relatives must accompany, they shall be limited to four or five persons, and the funeral rites shall be of the simplest description."

(To Be Continued)

The Winning Factor

No country in the world has a history so full of heroes as Japan. Like scintillating gems of eternal value they sparkle and flash even in the darkest period of the nation's evolution, and even in the daylight of today's progress they hold and arrest the attention like the faultless gleam of a Masamune sword. Something different marks them out from the heroes of the rest of the world—and that is Bushido.

Bushido is not an embellishment of history. It is as live and vital a force today as it was during the days of the two-sworded samurai, and as assuredly as it has been responsible for the remarkable victories of the Imperial Forces in the current war, so too does it vouchsafe the final victory for the fighters of Greater East Asia.

By Professor Yoshijiro Takasu
From Seinen
Translated by Kenichi Otsuka

Every one will agree that the victories scored in the War of Greater East Asia may be ascribable in a very large measure to the spirit of Bushido that has been nurtured in our land from of old. Handed down from generation to generation, it is inborn in every Japanese and finds expression and works wonders in time of emergency. Of this we have the latest instances in the current War of Greater East Asia. Small wonder, then, that there has been wide-spread and rapidly increasing interest in Bushido—a national trait of which we can be justly proud before the whole world.

The history of Bushido is traceable to the time of the national founding. Passing through the process of evolution during the Heian and Kamakura periods, it became tempered and hardened and flowered to perfection during the Yedo days. With such a long historical background, it left a deep, significant effect on the minds of not only the warrior class but also of the general populace of those days. It may be said that the development of Bushido is at once the unique development of the moral code of our people.

There was a time when, after the opening of the Meiji era, the flood-like influx of Western culture westernized a large part of the Japanese people and Bushido was consigned to the background in consequence. But this situation was soon corrected. The Manchurian Incident awoke our people to the Japanese spirit and aroused recognition anew of Bushido, which has received revaluation since the outbreak of the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia.

Remarkable Development

Bushido underwent the most remarkable stage of development between the last years of the Heian period and the Kamakura days. Originally, it sprang forth as a moral force to clarify and solidify the relations between the local clans and their followers. Later, it had ethical meaning added to it, became organized and finally grew into a common precept for the warriors. The teachings on Bushido by Soko Yamaga proved specially instrumental in bringing about this evolution.

Lafcadio Hearn in one of his works calls Bushido a religion of loyalty. It is an apt comment, for, after all, loyalty is the essence of Bushido. Next to loyalty, filial piety is emphasized. Bushido, then, may be said to be a religion of loyalty and filial piety. I use the word "religion" because Bushido in itself constitutes a strong faith with a burning zeal behind it.

Shoin Yoshida, the celebrated loyalist, who had a profound respect for Soko Yamaga and who was deeply learned in the Mito school of thought, says in his "Seven Rules of Conduct for the Warriors": "Man is superior to animals and birds. Of the five great ethical human relationships, the greatest and most important are those of Sovereign and subject and of father and son. Therefore, loyalty and filial piety constitute the cardinal virtue of man."

Loyalty Before Filial Piety

The fundamental principle of Bushido, as Shoin says, consists in loyalty and filial piety. In Masatsura Kusunoki we find an incarnation of this principle. He was a devoted subject to the Sovereign and a devoted son to his father, Masashige Kusunoki.

Loyalty before filial piety—that is the teaching in Japan. Wholehearted devotion to the Throne is proverbial. It is a faith from which flows constantly the zeal to lay down our lives gladly and readily for His Majesty the Emperor. When Shoin Yoshida, transcending self interests, exerted himself in the cause of the State, he practised this principle of "all for the Sovereign." At the same time, he was devoted to his parents, had respect for the aged and loved his sisters. He practised what he preached.

Toko Fujita, whom Shoin Yoshida looked up to as his brother in spirit and as the warrior of warriors, was no less an incarnation of loyalty and filial piety. He rendered distinguished services to his master, Nariaki Tokugawa, the lord of the Mito clan, in a movement for a political and educational reform. He was motivated throughout by loyalty to the Throne. In his Seiki no Uta—A Song of Patriotism—he sings in a spirited tone of his conviction:

"This god-sent land
Is ruled over by the August
Sovereign
Seated on the Throne
Of a line unbroken for ages
eternal,
With His Benevolence spreading
far and wide
And His August Virtues shining
as the sun."

This ode hardly requires elucidation. It means that Nippon, the land of the gods, is ruled over by an unbroken line of Sovereigns whose lofty Virtues are spreading far and wide, with the subjects pledging loyalty to the Throne and, basking in the Imperial Benevolence, enjoying their life.

Nation-Wide Patriotism

Acting on this conviction, Toko Fujita devoted himself to the cause of "thought" national defense and military national defense while helping his master. He aroused nation-wide patriotism. His burning patriotism finds expression in the closing stanza of the ode:

"In death
Would I covet to be a god of
the country
And support the foundation of
the Imperial Rule."

No less deep was his filial affection. So grieved was he over the death of his father that for a time he could hardly bring himself to eat.

He observed mourning for his deceased father for three long years and abstained from eating fish during that time. When in the first year of Koka (1844) Nariaki Tokugawa was sentenced to confinement for no offense but simply because of his movement for a political and educational reform, Toko, too, as the "chief of staff," was similarly sentenced and removed from his home for a long time.

During his confinement, not a day passed but he thought of his mother, whom he consoled and comforted by sending her poems of his composition. When he died at the age of 50 in the great earthquake of the Ansei era, it was in order to rescue his mother.

Similar instances where loyalty and filial piety were practised are easily found among those who are looked up to as paragons for the samurai.

Defying Death

Another strong characteristic of the warriors consists in the defying of death for the sake of their masters and in invariably taking the offensive on the field of battle. "To practise Bushido is to die," says Tsunetomo Yamamoto, author of the famous Hagakure Rongo which inspired the samurai of Saga. "From the morning of New Year's Day to the last hour of the last day of the year, a samurai must be prepared, day in and day out, for death. That is his first and foremost duty," says Yusan Daijoji in his "Discourse on Chivalrous Arts."

Needless to say, this does not imply encouragement of vain death or reckless death. Nothing like that is meant. Only, the samurai must know when, where and how to die and face death valiantly. "Honor before death. I would rather have my head cut off than do what I believe to be wrong. And I would not shrink an inch from death," said Mitsukuni Tokugawa. After all, death in fulfilment of loyalty was the greatest satisfaction to the samurai.

This conviction invariably prompts the samurai to take the offensive, no matter against what odds. "Offensive is the way of the men of arms" was the exhortation of Goro Takezaki who acquitted himself creditably in the battle against the Mongol invaders in the Kamakura period. The "offensive first" strategy put into action by the brave fighters of the Kamakura period frustrated even the Mongols who were far superior in arms and equipment and who had trampled Europe underfoot in their attempt at an invasion of our land.

Nine War Gods

Imbued with the same conviction were the nine hero gods at Pearl Harbor. Devoted to His Majesty the Emperor, they put into action the "offensive first" strategy with remarkable daring. Their heroic spirit is clearly discernible in the verses and letters left by the hero gods. Their deeds are the flowering of the Bushido of Showa. Immortal will remain the poem left by the late Lieutenant Commander , Shigemi Furuno, one of the hero gods:

"Young cherry blossom as I am,
Gladly will I lay down my life for
the Sovereign.
A life dedicated to the Sovereign
Is a life worth living."

Last but not least, Bushido inculcates (1) Harmony between chivalry and literary arts; (2) Practice of learning; (3) Civility and Frugality; (4) Observance of Fidelity—to mention a few of the other teachings, all of which make for the Japanese traits.

The VENDETTA OF AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 44
The Warning

"Incorrigible fools! And there are two kinds of fools. Fools who look like fools, and fools who do not look like fools."

The room where the Ono family was gathered looked desolate and empty. All the furniture of any value had already been removed, and all that remained were a lamp, a dining table, and some cheap crockery. Kyurobei Ono and his family were even dressed in travelling outfits.

"Nurse, don't let the baby cry," said Kyurobei, handing his sake cup to his son Guneimon, and glancing at the thinly-haired scalp of his grandchild in the arms of the wet-nurse.

"He takes after his father," said Kyurobei, laughing loudly. "His hair is red."

"A grandchild usually takes after the grandfather," said Guneimon, pouring out some sake for his father.

"If he takes after me, the house is fortunate indeed. I dont know how many years of ronin life we shall have to lead, and if the child proves to be ordinary, you may regard the Ono family as having reached its highest peak in my generation."

"You take too much for granted."

"But I have taken care that we should not suffer for lack of money even in a time of calamity like this. We can remove to the Kyoto region and spend the remainder of our lives in peace and comfort. At first, I did my best to maintain the prestige of the clan, as well as peace in the neighborhood, even though our lord is no more, for the sake of his brother Daigaku Asano. But my unselfish labors were not appreciated. Today, at the Castle, I felt like laughing out in front of them. But even so, that Kuranosuke Oishi is a very good man. He found that he had no other course to take when the lesser samurai and those who will find it difficult to live when deprived of their stipends, in the heat of the moment, began to talk of loyalty and Bushido and such stuff. Men in the position of Chief Retainer, or any high post, often find themselves in just such a fix. I was on my guard from the first, and so managed to escape Death. What is the use of dying? Oishi must be spending a restless night right now."

"I hear that the followers of Okajima took advantage of the confusion at the time to abscond with some of the money in the clan vault."

"Um. The accounts did not agree. But such instances are not rare even on the field of battle. Don't talk too much about it."

"Those fellows were certainly rather shrewd."

"You don't have to praise them." Guneimon lifted up the sake bottle. "No more sake," he said.

"Wait."

"Don't you want any more?"

"It is not that. Listen . . ." Kyurobei held up his hand.

"Somebody is knocking at the front."

"It must be Otsuya."

"If it is Otsuya, he should come by the back gate."

Kyurobei looked anxious. He had kept his prospective escape a secret. Not even his own servants knew anything about it. A cold fear gripped his heart. Even Guneimon looked startled.

The knocking on the front gates became louder. The caller, whoever it was, was no ordinary one. The huge bolt which secured the gates from within was rattling dangerously.

"Open! I want to see Kyurobei Ono!" roared out a bull-like voice.

Kyurobei recognized the voice. It was that of Yasoemon, brother of Hara. He stood up, and walked out of the room.

"Wait! Stop!" Guneimon grabbed at his father's sleeve.

Kyurobei looked at him with narrowed eyes. "Don't worry. I am not going to see him. I am no fool."

The two walked to the front and peeped out through the window. They had to think of a place to hide in case the visitor came over the gates.

Yasoemon was shouting out in a voice loud enough to be heard all over the neighborhood.

"There is a light in the house, and so I presume there is somebody inside. Kyurobei and Guneimon, both of you are in the house. If you have ears, listen. Kyurobei, you are the Castle Representative, and yet you forget the debt of loyalty and gratitude you owe the Asano family, and like a thief in the night, you try to escape. You are no samurai. Remember what you said in the Castle. The epithet, 'Casting a slur on the name of our late lord' applies to such as you. Tonight, I will let you live, but never show yourself again to any of us, or I won't answer for your life! Remember what I say." Something whizzed through the air from the direction of the gates. Father and son instinctively ducked.

There was a dull crack, and the door shook under the impact as a nine-foot spear stuck quivering into the wood. Kyurobei gulped. From outside the gates Yasoemon's loud laugh rang out in the night air.

(To Be Continued)

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BIG CHANCE AWAITS NIPPON BREWERIES

Industry Can Now Expand in S. Regions to Meet Ever-Increasing Demand For Beer

Thanks to the signal victories achieved by the Nippon expeditionary forces in the War of Greater East Asia, our brewing industry is given a golden chance to extend its activities in the southern regions, says Yoshiharu Okubo, chief of the Plannning Section of the Dai Nippon Brewery Company, in an article in the Nippon Sangyo.

The article runs in substance as follows:

"It is true that Nippon-brewed beer has for many years been shipped to the extensive areas in the South, including Hongkong, Burma, the East Indies, the Philippines and so forth. Due, however, to the crafty measures taken by the United States, Britain and Holland for the protection of their own brewing industry, combined with the boycotting of Nipponese commodities by Chinese merchants following the outbreak of the China Affair, the foreign trade of Nippon-brewed beer was substantially retarded.

Situation Changes

"With the progress of the War of Greater East Asia there developed a complete change in the beer trade in the southern regions, for, as a natural consequence, there was no more room left for enemy countries' breweries to prolong their trade in these areas. At the same time, there was no more chance for mischievous Chinese merchants to interfere with the foreign trade of our products. What is better for our enterprisers, more than 10 breweries belonging to enemy assets located in these areas were seized by the Nippon Military Administration and subsequently their management was entrusted to the Nipponese brewery companies.

"Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the average annual consumption of beer in the southern regions was estimated at approximately 1,400,000 cases, of which approximately 80 per cent was locally brewed and the balance supplied from abroad, mostly the United States and Britain.

"The following list shows the average annual consumption of beer, as well as local production and imports in the southern regions according to territorial classifications:

Average Annual Consumption Production and Imports of Beer
(Shown in 1,000 cases)

Territory	Consumption	Production	Imports
Hongkong	50	40	10
Malai	300	250	50
East Indies	380	300	80
Burma	100	50	50
Philippines	300	250	50
F. Indo-China	152	150	2
Thailand	80	40	40
	1,362	1,080	282

Consumption Is Small

"Judging from the figures shown in this list, it is seen that the consumption of beer is conspicuously small in contrast to the populations in the southern regions. All this seems to be ascribable to the fact that beer consumption has been confined to the foreign residents in these regions, including Americans, Englishmen, Dutch as well as Nipponese and that native inhabitants in general have been ignoring this beverage by reason of its price. There is another reason for the low demand for this beverage among the natives, and that is the Mohammedans' abstention from alcoholic drinks.

"In these circumstances, however, there is no denying the irresistible increase in demand for beer in the southern regions, for in view of the young history of the brewing industry in the South dating back to about 10 years ago, there is ample room for enlarging the scale of production to cope with the ever-increasing demand for the beverage among the natives, whose standard of living is now being bettered.

"A party of experts connected with our brewing industry are now working on a plan to create an autarchic state of raw material supplies in the southern regions. With reassuring prospects entertained in the development of this plan, they have already started the operation of a number of breweries of enemy assets in the Philippines, Malai, Java and Burma, and thus it is felt certain that our brewing industry will expand by leaps and bounds over the extensive areas in the South."

To Train Forestry Experts

Training of experts for the development of forestry wealth in the southern regions will be started by the Philippine Lumber Producers' Association in Tokyo. The association will give a two years' course to the students to be selected from among the graduates of various Higher Agricultural and Forestry Colleges in Nippon. Those who finish the two years' course will be detailed for important posts in the southern regions, says the Nippon Sangyo.

A Manchou Maid Mechanic

Idleness is condoned in no part of Greater East Asia. Shown is a Manchou girl at work in an aircraft plant somewhere in that vast country. Where it is a question of skill and not brawn, sex makes no difference in the utilization of human resources and the girl mechanic above seems quite interested in the task before her.

SENTIMENT MIXED ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Technical Factors at Work Making Prices Irregular; Spots Continue Firm

The Tokyo Stock Exchange saw an irregular movement of prices yesterday due to the profit-taking sell-off engage in by the bull camp, in contrast to the continuous gains scored by a few industrials.

In the long-term section, for example, Kanebo Spinning continued to rise ¥1.90 and its new ¥1.30, while Teikoku Fiber stepped up ¥1.90 and its new ¥1.80, Nippon Sugar, new ¥1.70, Toyo Steamship ¥1.40, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery and Oji Paper ¥1.10 each. On the other hand, Katakura Silk, Tokyo Wire Rope and Nippon Precision Machinery eased by reason of the congestion of profit-taking unloadings for fear of a reaction, respectively slipping down ¥2.10, ¥1.30 and ¥1.40.

The short-term section was featured by a slight reaction to the continuous gains of leading issues for some previous days.

The spot market was invariably firm in bank wares and key industrials. Jugo Bank bounced up ¥3.00 at one bound, Japan Airplane Manufacturing, new ¥2.00, Tokyo Radiator ¥1.50 and several other key industrials registered gains of around ¥1.00 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	— Delivery —		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	126.8	127.0	127.2
Sino-Nippon Spin (50)	83.4	83.5	84.2
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	....
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	....	71.8	72.1
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	73.3	74.0	73.6
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	93.5	95.4	94.9
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	80.0	80.2	80.9
Showa Elec Ind (50)	79.9	80.3	80.8
Nippon Nitrogen (50)	74.1	....	74.9
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	91.9	92.5	92.9
O. S. K. (50)	85.5	85.4	86.2
Toyo Steamship (50)	70.1	67.8	....
Nissan Steamship (50)	62.6	62.9	63.8
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.9	90.8	91.2
Ishihara Ind (50)	49.6	70.1	70.7
Toyo Development (50)	65.6	....	65.2
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	104.1	103.7	104.0
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	130.0	129.6	129.9
Nippon Oils and Fats (50)	65.7	66.2	66.2
Nippon Beer (50)	90.5	....	94.3
Tropical Ind (42½)	....	....	42.4
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	45.0	....	46.0
Asahi Glass (50)	98.9	98.6	97.5
Toa Tobacco (50)	93.5	94.2	94.2
Manchou Tobacco (50)	83.2	83.0	82.7

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	81.8	1.8	1.0	81.4
N. Y. K., new	78.1	8.4	7.1	77.1
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	96.5	6.5	5.5	95.6
Kanebo Spin. new	74.2	4.5	3.2	73.2
Teikoku Rayon. new	67.1	7.5	6.2	76.2
Hitachi Iron Works	89.8	90.6	89.5	89.6
Osaka Exch. new	44.6	4.6	4.0	44.4
Nippon Steel Tube	70.6	0.8	69.6	69.9
Nippon Oil	76.7	6.8	5.7	75.7
S. M. R.	74.5	4.5	3.8	73.8
N. Y. K. old	92.4	2.4	1.6	91.8
Hokkaido Coal	75.3	5.3	4.7	....
Kanebo Spin. old	125.9	6.4	5.0	125.0
Toyo Rayon. new	53.9	3.9	3.1	53.1
Kokura Iron Works	55.8	5.8	5.1	54.9
Nippon Beer. new	45.5	5.5	4.5	44.5
Nippon Sugar, new	66.4	6.4	5.6	65.6

COMPULSORY SAVING IS NOT CONSIDERED

Step Not Necessary, Bond Absorption More Than Satisfactory, Says Official

"Compulsory savings are not considered in Nippon," is in short the opinion of Kazuo Imai, chief of the General Affairs Section of the National Savings Bureau of the Finance Ministry as expressed in a recent interview with the Tokyo Shimbun.

Mr. Imai says:

"We have been exercising constant efforts to save ¥23,000,000,000 in the present fiscal year. In spite of the inevitable fluctuations in the results attained month after month, we are already assured of our final success.

"The amount of savings is rapidly growing larger of late, especially after December during which month the amount saved was several times as large as that saved in any other month of the year.

"The rate of absorption of our national bonds is remarkably high about 96 per cent of all bond issues having been digested up to the present—a result which can never be attained even in the United States and Britain who boast of their wealth.

"The Washington and London Governments are making desperate efforts to increase the savings, especially after the total defeat their navies experienced in the battles of the Solomon Sea. Many of the Anglo-American citizens who are given to luxurious habits of living, however, are giving little attention to the requests of their Government authorities, who, consequently, have been obliged to enforce compulsory savings. This is worth mentioning, because the United States has been in the war for only one year.

"This shows that the United States has been defeated by Nippon, not only in armed clash, but in the war of savings also.

"We are highly satisfied with most people in Nippon's rural and urban districts who are doing much better than they are expected to do. This is because they are well aware of the serious nature of the present great war.

"We have already won the war of savings for the fiscal year 1942-43. We are now required to prepare for a greater one which is forthcoming with the return of April next."

To Distribute Rubber Boots

The Nippon Federation of Dealers in Rubber Materials has decided to shortly make a special supply of rubber boots to all men engaged in mining, communications and chemical industries, and to seamen and policemen, as well as to pupils of national schools throughout Japan Proper, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Coal Body to Meet

The Coal Control Association will hold a meeting of its officials at the Kogyo Club January 18 in order to hear the report by the chief of the Furukawa Mining Works on the present condition of coal production in this country, says the Nippon Sangyo.

CHINA SEA TRAFFIC DEPENDS ON NIPPON

Our Trade Fleet Now Responsible for Transportation Business in Chinese Waters

The inseparable relation between the successful prosecution of the present war and the maintenance and expansion of available bottoms is emphasized by Shigeru Uchida, Vice-President of the Toa Marine Transportation Company, from the viewpoint of a specialist, says the Nippon Sangyo.

"In wartime, the marine transportation of any belligerent nation, is open to various difficulties arising from the losses of ships at sea, depression in capacity due to necessary alterations of routes, various disasters due to the shortage of labor, scarcity of foreign ships to be chartered and other reasons, "says Mr. Uchida.

"Meanwhile, the demand for ship bottoms becomes greater by leaps and bounds due to the transportation of troops, arms, munitions and many other necessities of war. This renders it extremely difficult for any belligerent nation to maintain sufficient bottoms throughout the duration of war.

"Nippon has the third biggest fleet of mercantile ships among all the maritime nations in the world. Nevertheless, like any other belligerent nation, the country is doing its best to build more ships, because, as a result of the wholesale withdrawal of foreign vessels from Chinese waters, it is now exclusively responsible for the marine transportation business in those waters.

Transportation in China

"Prior to the outbreak of the China Affair, transportation business on the rivers and coastal waters of China was conducted by the mercantile vessels of various maritime nations as follows (Nipponese ships are not mentioned hereinafter):

1934 (Before the China Affair)

Country	Number of boats	Tonnage
China	276	472.180
Britain	324	684.122
United States	48	15.359
Netherlands	2	9.200
France	3	4.383
Norway	20	50.635
Denmark	4	10.280
Italy	4	2.707
Portugal	8	1.288
Chile	1	284
Total	690	1.034.438
Total minus Chinese ships	414	562.258

1940 (Before the War of Greater East Asia)

Country	Number of boats	Tonnage
China	29	38.117
Britain	166	444.278
United States	9	28.285
Netherlands	16	109.221
France	12	57.591
Norway	25	76.834
Denmark	12	30.473
Italy	24	30.121
Germany	11	20.706
Portugal	36	22.603
Greece	15	32.941
Total	355	891.170
Total minus Chinese ships	326	853.053

"As can be seen from the foregoing figures, the greater portion of the marine transportation business in Chinese waters in pre-war days was conducted by foreign vessels. This is the reason why Nippon is now devoting great efforts to the speedy construction of ships.

Tiding Over Difficulties

"Thanks to the well-directed efforts of the Government authorities and the civilian parties directly responsible for the construction of mercantile vessels ever since the outbreak, of the China Affair, Nippon is successfuly tiding over all difficulties lying in its way in this connection. And it is now taking effective measures to increase its capacity of marine transportation through the improvement of harbor equipment, in addition to the speedy expansion of its mercantile fleet.

"I am glad to say that, in this respect also, Nippon is now overcoming all the difficulties in its way through the mechanization of its harbor service, maintenance of loading and unloading service irrespective of good or bad weather, simplification of cargo inspection prior to its landing or shipping, and other measures.

"Now, I find myself under the obligation of say something about the last but the most important measure to be taken in order to increase the shipping capacity of our country. It lies, briefly speaking in the pefect and most rational operation of all ship bottoms available. We must see to it that not a single vessel is run empty for any distance. In other words, we must perfectly rationalize the distribution of ships. And everybody knows that perfect distribution of ships is only possible under the most capable direction. This is why, the Government authorities and the civilian parties concerned are now devoting greater efforts to the training of men responsible for the operation and handling of ships and execution of all shipping duties including harbor services."

ECONOMICS OF GREATER EAST ASIA SEAS

Geo-Political Study of Nippon in Its Oceanic Relations Shows Pet Anathema Against Seclusionism Not Necessarily Just

The same remarks apply to material resources, continues Prof. Koji Iizuka. Whether or not we recognize a certain mineral which exists as a component part of Nature as a material economically valuable; whether or not some natural resources that exist in abundance can be utilized for expansion of defense power and for economic construction, is determined by the necessity under which we find ourselves as well as by the standard of our technical capacities and constructive faculties.

In the change of our country from being "blessed with genial climate and rich in natural resources" to a "have-not" nation and the development of our interest in the southern regions, we can see the principle of inter-relationship between men and their environment at work.

It is only recently that we have commenced to associate the southern regions with natural wealth. Up to that time we were only interested in these regions as a market for our merchandise. And even that interest in overseas territories had been rather casual until our country came to have abundant supply of commodities to sell through the progress of modern industry. That in the initial period of the Tokugawa regime the national isolation policy could be adopted was because it did not mean the self-destruction of home industry nor did it menace the existence of our country.

Seclusion Had Its Use

The Tokugawa decree for closing the country, which prohibited the overseas expansion of the Nippon race and which succeeded in shutting up this seafaring people into the narrow islands with their backs turned toward the oceans, has long been a pet anathema of historians. Notwithstanding, we cannot definitely assert that the policy in question was entirely useless for internal unification when we take into consideration the fact that it was only less than one hundred years since the age of wars, when a swarm of warring barons divided the country, that the law was enacted.

It was in 1621 that the decree was enforced. The adoption of such a measure may have been a very unfortunate event for our country in that it did interrupt the overseas expansion of our people. Since that time until 1868, Nippon remained a closed land. Just imagine what these two centuries and a half meant to the European Powers. Externally, the remarkable development and expansion made by the European Powers and the economic stagnation of our country as if under a blockade presented a very striking contrast. Internally, however, there is no doubt but that the period of seclusion extending over three hundred years enabled Nippon to go ahead freely and unmolested as if there had been no other countries on earth to stand in her way. Whether this was the result originally sought by the authorities who adopted the anti-foreign policy or not, it does not alter the fact that the culture and civilization of Nippon continued to develop in the meantime without having their originality affected in any way. And when it was decided to open the country to western influence, Nippon had already emerged from a state of feudalistic anarchy and was enjoying a culture and civilization of high standards worthy of a firmly and strongly centralized state.

Resisted Aggression

Real latent power was certainly at work not only behind the enforcement of the national isolation policy at home, but in its maintenance in the face of foreign Powers, which enabled the nation to hold its own. To the commercial capitalistic forces which dominated the Seven Seas, Nippon was not the only insular country. The opening of the country to foreign intercourse was not a mere passive act, but there was a positive factor in the form of a political urge to abandon seclusionism of so many year's standing, together with such industrial development as would render national isolation an unbearable tyranny. The rapid growth of our country as a modern industrial nation proves that even prior to the opening of the country there had been a fair degree of development in handicraft arts under a factory system and sufficient preparations to take in and assimilate modern industrial technique introduced from abroad.

The oceans which had long been shutting Nippon off from the outside world not only formed important outer bulwarks against foreign aggression but represented important means of communication as coastal routes. It is well known that the transportation of rice from rice-producing districts to political and commercial centers was carried on by water, and the story of the mikan ships from Kii Province is proverbial.

Cultural Expansion

Thus, with the development of water transportation facilities together with the progress in the means of land communication, uniform culture spread from the northern extremity of Hokkaido to the southern extremity of Kyushu. It is beyond doubt that frequent and close interchange of culture is one of the important factors binding the people of a nation together in closest kinship. In this way the Nippon race has become a powerful people who take pride in their tradition and land, united by a common history and hopes for the future. When our country was going to rise up as a worldwide influence, the ordinance for closing the country had already discharged its historical duty and the shogunate government had nothing left on hand to do but to restore to the Throne the reins of government.

It is by means of the oceans that our country is connected with the various regions of Greater East Asia. For this reason, the Nippon Sea, the Yellow Sea, and the Eastern China Sea, not to speak of the seas of Greater East Asia, are of supreme importance. In regard to the "Grossraum" defense economy to be established through cooperation among the various regions of East Asia, we may be confident that our country, now a great industrial nation, is "rich in natural resources." Before December 8, 1941 war concern was what materials were sufficient, but after that memorable day our concern has become what materials are still wanting. A tremendous change indeed.

In order to avail fully of the favorable geographical conditions of our country, the adoption of a comprehensive transportation policy embracing ships and harbor facilities will be essential. In order to turn the rich natural resources available to account for the construction of an East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a vast expansion of industrial productivity, including the enforcement of highly rational plans relative to labor administration, further mechanization of industry and the like, will be in order.

In conclusion, Prof. Iizuka emphasizes that whether to utilize the above conditions or not depends solely on the will and ability of our people who are the propelling force for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

CHOSEN IMPORTANT AS FARMING AREA

In Spite of Industrialization Peninsula Is Still Rich Agricultural Producer

In spite of the remarkable progress Chosen is making in various modern industries, the country still remains a prominent producing center of important agricultural crops in East Asia, with the greater part of its population inhabiting the rural districts, reports the Kokusei Graph in its January issue.

According to an official investigation, there were at the end of 1941 as many as 3,071,000 families in the rural regions of Chosen, including 6,455 families of Nipponese farmers, 3,061,374 families of Chosenese farmers, and 3,171 families of Chinese or Manchoukuo farmers. These figures show an increase of 24,454 families, or 0.8 per cent, as compared with December of the previous year. In comparison with the figures for 1936, the year preceding the outbreak of the China Affair, the above shows an increase by 11,497 families.

Meanwhile, however, a larger increase was observed in the population of other communities, which indicates a gradual decrease in the relative importance of agriculture, as can be seen in the percentages of the rural population, given below:

Year	Pct. of the rural populat'n	Year	Pct. of the rural populat'n
1936	73.2%	1939	70.4%
1937	72.4	1940	69.1
1938	71.5	1941	67.4

These figures are more or less indicative of the tendency for the industrialization of Chosen in recent years, which, from an absolute viewpoint, does not necessarily mean a decrease of the productive power of the rural communities of the country.

The following table shows the percentage of the rural population in various provinces:

South Zenra	83.4%
North and South Chusei	81
North Zenra	80
Kogen	70
North Keisho	70
Kokai	70
North Heian	60
South Keisho	60
South Heian	50
South Kankyo	50
Keiki	40
North Kankyo	20

Thus, it can be observed that the rural population is more thick in South Chosen, diminishing in density going northward.

Of the total population engaged in the farming industry, 3,928,071 families (or 95.3%) are regular farmers while 142,929 families (4.7%) are engaged in farming as a side job.

The table to follow shows the number of rural families at the end of each year from 1936.

Rural Families in Chosen at the End of Each Year Since 1936 (Regular Farmers Only)

	Nipponese	Chosenese	Foreigners	Total
1936	6,873	2,894,801	2,793	2,904,467
1937	6,546	2,903,576	2,053	2,912,175
1938	6,306	2,897,361	2,227	2,905,897
1939	5,871	2,872,532	2,592	2,880,995
1940	5,831	2,906,287	2,888	2,914,906
1941	3,481	2,919,506	3,084	2,926,071

Those who are engaged in farming as a side job desert their villages easily in order to get more remunerative jobs in the industrial centers which have been developing in various districts of the country in recent years. Meanwhile, those who are exclusively engaged in their farm works are on the other hand increasing in number as can be seen in the following figures:

1936	94.9%	1939	95.3%
1937	95.2	1940	95.7
1938	95.2		

The increase in the number of regular farmers may be taken as a sign of the healthy path the rural communities of Chosen are treading on of late.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	81.40	—0.40
N.Y.K. new (short-term)	77.10	—0.90
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	73.20	—0.70
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	100.15	Same

Bill Clearings

January 24
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	174,140	90,493
Balance	20,193	21,357

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2-chome, Sumida-machi, Mukojima-ku, Tokyo
The One Hundredth and Twelfth Report
December, 1942

BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Capital Subscribed	¥136,200,000.00	Capital Unpaid	¥ 45,000,000.00
Deposits	82,249,400.00	Fixed Assets	175,681,471.32
Debentures	70,200,000.00	Asset Accounts Unclassified	14,968,551.91
Loans and Bills Payable	253,259,572.79	Investments in Negotiable Securities	62,955,634.14
Unpaid Accounts and Credit Purchases	11,678,037.09	Subsidiary Company Accounts	95,735,324.62
Deposits	34,718,544.58	Bills Receivable	6,754,754.35
Special Fund Account	11,100,595.81	Provisional Payments and Credit Sales	42,685,502.03
Brought Forward	20,576,243.34	Retail Shop, Boarding House and Medical Department Accounts	2,353,949.46
Net Profit	19,586,379.29	Raw Materials, Finished and Unfinished Goods, and Factory Requisites	144,891,136.67
		Deposit and Cash	48,542,448.40
Total	¥639,568,772.90	Total	¥639,568,772.90

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit	¥29,586,379.29
Depreciation Fund for Fixed Assets	10,000,000.00
Net Profit	19,586,379.29
Brought Forward	20,576,243.34
Total	¥40,162,622.63

Appropriation of Profit As Follows:

Legal Reserve	¥ 1,000,000.00
Fund for Tax	10,500,000.00
Dividend to Shareholders, 16 per cent per annum	7,296,000.00
Recreation Fund for Employees	500,000.00
Bonus to Officials	250,000.00
Carried Forward	20,616,622.63

Director and President: SHINGO TSUDA, Esq.

Wasaku Natori and Joji Matsumoto, Esqs., directors, have been re-elected after the expiration of their tenure of office. Eitaro Fukunaga, Esq. has been elected director because of the resignation of Kiyoshi Inoue, Esq.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1943

The First Anniversary of the Rio de Janeiro Conference

Exactly one year has already gone by since the Third Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference was convened in Rio de Janeiro. Since the opening of that conference on January 15 of last year at the Brazilian capital, much has happened throughout Latin America. On this anniversary day, it may not be amiss to note some of the developments which have taken place during the year.

It will be remembered that the conference was engineered by the United States as a means of causing the Latin American countries to support her in the war which she had brought upon herself. She consequently conducted active machinations at this conference to induce the Latin American countries to sever diplomatic and economic relations with the Axis Powers. Besides having induced Brazil and some of the other countries to break off diplomatic relations with, or in some cases declare war on, the Axis Powers, the United States has still continued desperately to intensify her pressure on the countries of Central and South America, frantically propagating the canard that the next objective of the Axis Powers is aggression against South America. In this connection, the United States has been reiterating the claim that the alleged designs of the Axis Powers to invade certain Latin American countries are tantamount to the invasion of the entire American continent because of the violation of these countries' liberty and independence. In this manner, the United States has been stressing the necessity and responsibility of all the Latin American countries jointly to defend the American hemisphere.

This contention of the United States, however, as has often been pointed out in the past, is merely an obvious device used by the United States to extend her domination over the Central and South American countries. How baseless is the United States' accusation of Axis designs on Latin America should be obvious enough. The Japanese Government, moreover, made its attitude more than clear when Foreign Minister Togo in his message of December 19, 1941, announced to the world that Japan has no territorial designs on South America and that she will promote close economic relations with the South American countries in the future.

Ever since the extension of the brilliant Japanese military and naval operations in the Pacific which have had the effect of cutting off the United States from the natural resources of the Southwestern Pacific and exposing the American mainland to the danger of Japanese attack, the United States has bluntly come to intensify her military and economic pressure on the Latin American countries. It is one of the most astounding developments of recent history that the United States, casting aside the ideals of freedom and independence which she has long advocated, has now turned into an aggressor, brazenly lording it over the Latin American countries and regarding them virtually as her vassal states.

Recent reports indicate that the Washington Government has forced 2,000,000 Mexicans residing in the United States to be registered on the army lists in a firm pledge of loyalty to the Stars and Stripes. Apparently this measure, which will make these Mexicans subject to conscription into the United States army, has been taken to make these citizens of a nominally foreign country available to fight on the Southwestern Pacific front and elsewhere where the American military forces are desperately in need of help.

The Washington authorities have also declared that in Cuba all criminal cases arising in the future involving United States troops stationed there will be tried, not in Cuban courts, but in American courts. This is exactly tantamount to the establishment of extraterritorial rights in Cuba by the United States. There are still other innumerable instances indicative of the sinister designs of the United States upon Latin America, as for instance the Air Agreement with Mexico, the occupation of the Galapagos Islands belonging to Ecuador, the establishment of naval and air bases in Brazil, Mexico, and other places, and the dispatch of American troops to Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, and other countries. Can the Washington Government very well claim that these are not aggressive acts taken in total disregard of the freedom and independence of other nations?

Thus it has been clearly brought to light that the audacious accusations concerning the alleged schemes of the Axis on the American continents and the stressing of the necessity for the joint defense of the American continents have all originated from the selfish desire of the United States to achieve her own ambition of dominating the whole of Latin America and of defending her own territory at the expense of the various Central and South American countries. This American policy can be seen to stand in the greatest possible contrast to the fair and just attitude of Japan in her task of striving hard to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and ultimately a New World Order in accordance with the spirit of mutual prosperity.

Now on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Third Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference, it would seem appropriate indeed for the intelligent people of the various Latin American countries to recall how things stood a year ago and to look squarely into the international situation which has come to prevail today. A review of the intervening months may help to guard them from committing any mistakes which may adversely affect the future course of their national development.

Prime Minister Tojo at the Wrestling Matches

We published a photograph on Monday of Prime Minister Tojo in the midst of a crowd of ordinary people intensely interested in following the wrestling matches. With the Prime Minister were his daughter and Finance Minister Kaya. Behind and around them sat students, merchants, and people in all walks of life and of all strata in society. The Prime Minister never looked more robust. It was plain to see that he was enjoying himself as much as the other 30,000 spectators.

This picture, we think, is Nippon's best answer to the grandiose words of President Roosevelt to the American Congress about what the United States would do to Japan in 1943, words which were meant to throw fear into the Japanese people and cause our statesmen to spend sleepless nights.

It is in such insignificant things as a picture of the Prime Minister at the wrestling matches that it is possible to gauge the true state of affairs in a country. It augurs well for us that the Prime Minister is able to mingle among the common people and enjoy a few hours of exciting sports with them. It is reassuring to the millions of ordinary citizens to know that their robust leader overflows with energy despite the weighty affairs which occupy him day and night.

By a strange coincident we published yesterday a news item to the Asahi from Buenos Aires regarding the mode of life which President Roosevelt is leading at present. According to this report, newsreels show the once smiling and healthy chief executive of the United States as a skeleton of his former self. We can well understand this, for it is common knowledge that Roosevelt's unpopularity is such today in his own country that he dares not mingle among his people and wherever he goes is protected by a ring of heavily armed G-men.

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 15, 1942

From Our Own Files

A submarine of the Imperial Navy torpedoed an aircraft carrier of the Lexington type of the United States Pacific fleet in waters west of Hawaii toward evening on January 12 and two torpedoes were recognized to have hit the target, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday afternoon.

* * *

In violation of treaty and in utter disregard of common humanity, an enemy submarine torpedoed and sank the Japanese hospital ship Harbin Maru in the South China Sea on the morning of January 10, the Imperial Headquarters stated in its communique yesterday.

* * *

Powerful Japanese Forces at 12:30 p.m. yesterday stormed into a key town on the Negri Sembilan-Malacca border. Seremban and Sepang, important cities in Negri Sembilan 100 kilometers south of Kuala Lumpur, were occupied by Japanese troops which now are continuing a steady drive southward in the Negri Sembilan-Malacca border area, according to a Domei report.

* * *

Pahang State in Malaya was placed under Japanese control yesterday with Japanese troops breaking through the steep terrain in eastern Malaya. Part of the Japanese troops, which had captured Kuantan, continued their drive through thick jungles north of the Pahang River and have occupied a certain strategic point, it was reported by Domei.

ANGLO-AMERICAN AID TO U.S.S.R. REFLECTS PURE SELF-INTEREST

Review of Events Since Beginning of German-Soviet Hostilities Reveals Unsatisfactory Collaboration

By SHOZO MORI
(From Contemporary Japan)

Shozo Mori is an editorial writer of the Mainichi Shimbun and till recently was chief of the Russian section of the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, with which paper he has been connected since 1926. He served as staff correspondent of the paper twice at Harbin and at Moscow, 1935-1940, and latterly in several European countries.

Part I

As long as the Soviet Government conducted its foreign policy through the medium of Litvinov diplomacy, the need of maintaining harmonious relations with the "democratic" Powers was significantly stressed. It endeavored to tighten its alignment with Britain, France and the United States in order to preserve the balance of power in Europe in its favor. But when in May, 1939, Viacheslav Molotov, then chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, was appointed Foreign Commissar in place of Maxim Litvinov, the Soviet foreign policy was recast in the light of reality, though the intrinsic character of its diplomacy remained unaltered. In consequence, on August 23 the Soviet Government decided to base its foreign policy on a rapprochement with Germany, with the result that a non-aggression pact was signed between the two nations. Since this understanding functioned only for two years, it may be assumed that it was worked out as a measure of temporary expediency.

On July 4, 1941, shortly after the start of the German-Soviet hostilities, Premier Josef Stalin, in the capacity of chairman of the National Defense Council, pointed out that the non-aggression pact with Germany gave the Soviet Union peace for eighteen months and time to foster sufficient national strength to prepare against a possible German attack. He added, "For us, the pact has been successful; to Germany, it has been a failure." This outspoken declaration of Premier Stalin indicates the motive which inspired the Soviet Union to enter into a makeshift rapprochement with the Third Reich. Premier Stalin, at the same time, explained that the sincere willingness on the part of Britain and the United States to extend aid to the Soviet Union could not fail to arouse a profound sense of appreciation in the hearts of all the Soviet people.

On June 23, 1941, the day following the commencement of the German-Soviet war, Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State of the United States, issued a statement pledging America's assistance to the Soviet Union. On the following day, a similar statement was made by President Roosevelt, which synchronized with the announcement of the American Department of the Treasury, that the Soviet assets which were frozen during the Soviet-Finnish War would be released. Moreover, the Washington Government made it plain that the American Neutrality Law would not be applied to the German-Soviet hostilities. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill manifested his unequivocal readiness to make a common cause with Premier Josef Stalin, declaring, "any nation that resists German National Socialism is our ally." On June 24, Major Anthony Eden, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons the dispatch of British military and economic mission to Moscow, for the purpose of effecting Anglo-Soviet cooperation in the prosecution of hostilities against Germany.

Mutual Assistance

As a result of negotiations between the British military and economic missions and the Soviet authorities, a mutual agreement was concluded in Moscow on July 12, setting forth joint action in conducting military operations. Three days later, Prime Minister Churchill publicly asserted that the new agreement between Britain and the Soviet Union was an alliance providing for mutual assistance and non-conclusion of a separate peace by either party with Germany. In the meantime, the American Government decided to send Harry Hopkins, chief of the Lease-Lend Administration, to Moscow. Prior to his visit to the Soviet capital on July 30, Hopkins held consultations with the British Government. On August 2, an American-Soviet trade accord was signed; fourteen days later an Anglo-Soviet economic pact was concluded dealing with trade, credit and settlement of accounts, by virtue of which Britain granted a ten million pound credit to the Soviet Union, redeemable in five years.

The Atlantic conference, held on August 11 between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, culminated in the issuance of a joint Anglo-American declaration, now known as the Atlantic Charter, on August 14, marking a new height in the "democratic" assistance to the Soviet Union. Both Britain and the United States, which had hitherto been extending aid to the Soviet Union separately, in fulfilment of the conditions of the Atlantic Charter, adopted a formula for strengthening the co-ordinated fighting power of the three nations on the basis of a survey of their requirements and military abilities. With the object of translating the provisions of the Atlantic Charter into practice, the British and American Ambassadors to the Soviet Union proposed to Premier Stalin on August 15, the convocation of a three-Power conference in Moscow. This conference, convening in Moscow on September 25, discussed the distribution of materials among Britain, America and the Soviet Union, and concluded its deliberations on October 1. On his return to London, Lord Beaverbrook, head of the British delegation, in a radio broadcast on October 2 stated that, in accordance with the agreement reached at the three-Power parley, Britain and the United States had pledged to supply the Soviet Union with tanks and aircraft to the number requested in addition to aid to be extended in other categories of munitions and raw materials. Lord Beaverbrook's statement was corroborated by Premier Stalin in his address to the Council of People's Commissars on November 6.

Second Front Asked

Toward the end of 1941, the London Government sent Foreign Secretary Eden to Moscow. On December 29, the British and the Soviet Governments issued a joint communique. It merely informed that an epochal rapprochement had been effected between the two nations. On the following day, however, the Pravda announced that information and data were exchanged between the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the Soviet authorities "on the formation of a post-war world reconstruction programme." Perhaps the Whitehall concurred to such an agreement with the Kremlin to smokescreen its failure to extend positive aid to the Soviet Union. It may be mentioned that before the German High Command announced on December 7 the suspension of large-scale hostilities on the eastern front, owing to the advent of "General Winter," the Soviet authorities repeatedly declared that the Red Army was bearing the whole brunt of the Reich onslaught, while Britain remained secure against a German attack. Even as early as November 6, Premier Stalin requested Britain to open a second front in Europe.

That the Anglo-American assistance to the Soviet Union during the year 1941 was far from satisfactory was transparently exposed in the official and non-official statements which were issued from time to time in Moscow and in Kuibishev. The losses suffered by the Red Army were so extensive that the war supplies which reached the Soviet Union were found too inadequate to compensate them. As a natural sequence, though the Soviet Government wished for more liberal aid from America and Britain in arms, ammunition and other materials, it nevertheless came to believe that the only way the Soviet resistance could be bolstered was by organizing a second European front. This is why it instructed Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, and Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, to appeal energetically to the Anglo-American Governments for the early formation of a second front in Europe to relieve the German pressure on the eastern front.

The outbreak of the Pacific war on December 8, 1941, created grave difficulties for Britain and the United States in the fulfilment of their promise of material assistance to the Soviet Union, let alone the question of organizing a second front in Europe. The Soviet Government, however, maintained a cautious attitude regarding the situation in East Asia pointing out that the Japanese-Soviet neutrality pact formed the keynote of its policy in East Asia. It may be recalled that prior to the start of the Pacific war, Premier Stalin on one occasion had expressed his gratitude to the British Government for the supply of rubber, tin and lead; but the sources of these supplies came to an end with the establishment of Japanese control over Greater East Asia. Britain and the United States began to feel a growing shortage of vital materials, they found it impossible to extend sufficient material assistance to the Soviet Union.

Fruits of Wisdom

Much wisdom often goes with fewest words.—Sophocles.

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

The Last Days of Odawara

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part II

The downfall of the Hojo clan in 1590, in the day of Hojo Ujimasa, great-grandson of Hojo Soun, the founder of the great family, exactly one century after Soun's capture of the province of Izu (1491), reveals a very strategic drama which legitimately belongs to a later chapter of the most heroic story of Hideyoshi and his marvelous conquests. Their fate was sealed by Hideyoshi; no one else could have done it. Despite the ominous signs and gloomy prophecies already referred to, it was unquestionably one of the most brilliant episodes in the Taiko's conquering career.

Having already related the phenomenal rise to power of the Hojos and their victorious reign lasting over 100 years, covering four generations of the Hojos, from Soun to Ujimasa, we may as well append a brief account of their tragic termination.

If Hideyoshi's rise from a humble position to a high-ranking post under Nobunaga was spectacular, his subsequent ascent to political preeminence in the Empire, after Nobunaga's death, was achieved with god-like speed and brilliancy. His successive and ever-mounting triumphs had a dazzling quality.

Only 11 days after Nobunaga was treacherously murdered by Akechi Mitsuhide (June 2, 1582), Hideyoshi avenged his lord, destroying one of his most formidable rivals on June 13. In the famous battle of Shizugatake, fought in April of the following year (1583), which thrills every Japanese boy, Hideyoshi caused Shibata, the Ogre, his superior quondam under Nobunaga, and Oda Nobutaka, son of the late Nobunaga, who unfortunately aided Shibata against him, to commit "harakiri," and also compelled Takigawa Ichimasu, another rival, to surrender.

The next year (1584) saw him fighting the memorable battles of Komaki (March) and Nagahide (April), scoring a victory in diplomacy, which was ten times more valuable than a military victory: the allegiance of Tokugawa Iyeyasu was won. In the following year (1585) he successfully subjugated the Nankaido (Southern Sea Road) which included Kii, Awaji, Sanuki, Iyo, Tosa. They all bowed before Hideyoshi as the grass before the wind, though at first one and all offered stiff resistance and would have continued to do so had there been any prospect of success.

After settling the problem of Shikoku and the Southern Sea Road, Hideyoshi proceeded in the autumn of the same year to solve that of the Hokurikudo (Northern Land Road), wherein reigned Sassa Narimasa, Lord of Etchu, a friend and ally of the late Shibata Katsuiye and who hated the mere sight of Hideyoshi.

In August, 1585 Hideyoshi sent one of his generals, Maeda Toshiiye, at the head of an army of 100,000 strong, to strafe Sassa. The latter unable to withstand this form of argument, fled to the Castle of Toyama. Pursued and overtaken by Maeda, Sassa had no choice but show penitence by shaving his head and beg Hideyoshi's mercy, which was graciously granted. The triumphant army then marched into the province of Echigo, where Lord Uyesugi Kagekatsu, who had been showing a friendly attitude toward Hideyoshi, was only too glad to sign a treaty of peace with Hideyoshi, in other words, swear his allegiance to the conqueror.

Subjugation of Kyushu

Hideyoshi's court rank continued its remarkable rise to the highest pinnacles due to his successive achievements in centralizing and pacifying the island empire, and for personal services rendered to the Imperial Household. On July 11, 1586, he was vested with the highest rank ever bestowed on any subject of Nippon; Hideyoshi was appointed Kanpuku (Regent), a rank and position which in Japan's history had never been bestowed on any but the sons of the privileged Fujiwara Family.

Early in the following year (1587) Hideyoshi launched his celebrated anti-Kyushu campaign. On this island there reigned many strong local daimyo, Otomo, Ryuzoji, Shimazu and others. They were all proud, unbending and powerful, especially Shimazu, who, if left to his own devices, might have brought the whole island under his sway.

To subdue Kyushu, Hideyoshi made thorough preparations. He mobilized troops from no less than 37 provinces in Tokaido, Nankaido, etc., numbering 200,000, and equipped them with enough munitions and provisions to last a year and a half. At this display of power the Kyushu daimyo all surrendered, one after another. Even Shimazu Yoshihisa, Lord of Satsuma, shaved his head and assumed the ecclesiastic name of "Ryuhaku." The Taiko then appointed Yoshihiro, Yoshihisa's younger brother, Lord of Satsuma, Osumi and the southern part of Hyuga, and triumphantly returned home having successfully accomplished his conquest.

(To Be Continued)

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHINESE DIFFER WITH EACH LOCALITY

People of North China Excel in Military Arts While Those South of Yangtze River Are More Cultured

By UNOSUKE OTA
(From the Bungei Shunju)

In China, the family system has developed to such an extent that persons of the same family name and lineage cultivate a strong attachment among themselves. Similarly, they are attached to their native province and love it passionately. When two persons become acquainted with each other, therefore, it is customary for one to inquire of the other as part of his greeting, from what province he has come. In large cities, persons hailing from the same home town maintain associations and clubs for mutual aid and cultivation of fellowship.

The Chinese sense of self-government springs from the village, of which the family is the unit. The close knit relationship between persons of the same lineage and home town has a powerful bearing upon all aspects of Chinese political, economic and social life. The Soong family and the Chekiang financial group are the notable examples of this fact.

When a person succeeds in life, he is expected to help the members of the families of the same blood. By his aid, many of his relatives, irrespective of their ability, are able to become well established in important positions in official, political, and business careers without any difficulty. This condition of affairs has a baneful influence upon all classes of people. In this connection, Lin Yutang, well known Chinese scholar and journalist, made the following remark:

"A person who is successful in life, say, in official career, usually appoints his relatives to the best possible positions. If there are no good positions vacant, he may create easy posts for them. Under this condition, sinecurism and favoritism become rampant beyond control and undermine the very foundation of the political reform movement which is organized to do away with such evil practices."

This tendency becomes all the more aggravated until members of the clique are reduced only to those who can be absolutely trusted to work in support of the benefactor. This shows that the evil of cliques in China is deeply rooted.

Pro-Japanese Faction

In former days, the phrase "Sino-Japanese friendship was very popular among the Japanese who were anxious to adjust properly the relations between the two countries. They habitually made reference to this phrase in their conversation with the Chinese people.

China also did not lack promoters of "Sino-Japanese friendship." It is only proper for both the Japanese and Chinese peoples to continue to emphasize the important significance of this expression for the well being of the two countries, but when the relations between the two countries become aggravated on account of some misunderstanding, the catch words become associated with various undesirable connotations and cease to be effective and natural when uttered by the well wishers of the two countries.

In China, there was once a Shin-Nichi, (pro-Japanese) faction, but it disappeared from the scene, giving way to the so-called Chinichi faction, or group who knows Japan. The pro-Japanese faction simply had to make a retreat in the face of the rapid spread of anti-Japanese sentiment in that country. The members of this group too habitually reiterated to the Japanese leaders the importance of cultivating friendship between the two countries.

The world has undergone a vast change since that time. The sincere and intelligent class of Chinese have been using new and much stronger terms such as, for instance, "co-operation between the two countries." One cannot come in touch with those Chinese, who are truly anxious to cultivate an amicable relationship with Japan for the development of Asia, as long as he constantly associates with those Chinese who utilize those conventional catch-words for their own selfish motives.

Power of Assimilation

There are many westerners who sympathize with China, entertain a contempt of that country or overestimate it without any definite reason. Most Americans are merely China fans and as such sympathize with China and its people. Japan's relation with China is so deep that the Japanese people who entertain such an illusion are comparatively few in number.

Since time immemorial, the Chinese race had been repeatedly dominated by the foreign races of the north and its downfall had been invariably political. Culturally it subjugated its conquerers. The Chinese race has a mysterious power of assimilation. The relation between Japan and China is quite different from that of conqueror and conquered.

Aspects of Chinese Life

The Chinese life is characterized with many contradictions. In China, what seems to be apparently contradictory is often accepted as truth and compatible. Some of the things which appear to be contradictory are not in reality contradictory when one carefully scrutinizes them. Whatever may be the case, the situation is rather confusing.

Patience is generally regarded as one of the Chinese racial traits. They are often likened to a straw fire which flares up for a moment and then quickly dies down. They become easily excited and inspired and express themselves in no uncertain manner for a while, but their enthusiasm quickly wanes. Some say that the Chinese people are cowards, while others admire them for their courage.

Years ago when anti-British agitators staged violent demonstrations to break through the British defense in the concession at Hankow, bayonets and machine guns were levelled at them. A Chinese agitator, to all outward appearance, a laborer, defiantly stripped the upper part of his body contemptuous of the British weapons and led his fellow agitators into the concession while the defenders stood aghast at his daring. Consequently, the British concession was ultimately abandoned to the fury of the angry Chinese mobs. I recall many such incidents that I myself witnessed, I find myself reinterpreting the reality and significance of Chinese emotionalism and courage. Whatever may be the case, it is important for us to take note of these Chinese racial characteristics for future reference.

North and South China

China may be divided into north, central and south China, but it is also considered in terms of North and South. In the latter case, the Yangtze River may be considered as the line of demarcation.

There is a considerable difference in topography between north and south China. In south China, there are many rivers and the waterway transportation is popular while in north China such transportation facilities are markedly less. The principal diet of the northern Chinese is wheat flour while to the southerners rice is the principal food. In north China, the people are, generally speaking, of a larger physical constitution while the southern Chinese are of middle size and lively. The Cantonese are typical of the south. They are very much like the Japanese. In south China, women work outdoors.

From time immemorial, north China excelled in military art and brought pressure upon south China with its military strength. However, the latter, which is highly accomplished in literature, maintained a higher level of culture and finally gained supremacy over the north in the war of thought. In short, north China is conservative while south China is progressive. The Cantonese in the south are animated with an intrepid and resolute spirit like the Japanese. The revolution in China was led by this Cantonese spirit.

There is a considerable difference in language between north and south China, but this is due chiefly to the use of numerous dialects by the former instead of a fundamental difference in the language. With the rapid progress in various cultural undertakings for the unification of the country, the Chinese schools have adopted a standard language in their text-books, with the result that the language barrier is being gradually done away with. From the viewpoint of political thought and sentiment as well as culture, such distinction as north and south China has been practically obliterated from the mind of the Chinese people.

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